

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 26, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series)

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

## Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS

**B.I.**

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. • 14116, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

**African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited**  
**MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.  
Estimates given free of charge

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers**

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4834)

**Conflicting Church Views on Federation**



*When the flute is heard in Zanzibar, all Africa East of the Lakes must dance.*

This Old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African Affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went various degrees of subservience to the Zanzibar Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED**

Head Office : 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

In addition to its branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate, the Bank has a network of branches throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

**NYASALAND, ZAMBESIA AND NYSALAND RAILWAYS**

*Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland*

*(with connections at Doria Ana for Tete)*

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months at the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoke Harbour connect with m.v. "Halo II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland : Limbe  
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.  
London Office : City Wall House.

**W. J. GROOM & CO. LTD.**

22, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3, ENGLAND.

**BUYERS CONFIRMERS SHIPPERS**

SEND US YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY

ESTABLISHED 1866

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

To EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME ONE COPY AND UNTIL COUNTERMAND

ME THE LONDON EDITION (70s. per annum) OR THE ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)

(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank (Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals, please)

Signature



# LESLIE & ANDERSON, LIMITED

LONDON  
Established 1862

## IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,  
General Produce

## EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

# LESLIE & ANDERSON [EAST AFRICA] LTD.

MOMBASA

## BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,  
Zanzibar, Tanga,  
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS : EXPORTERS : SHIPPING AND  
GENERAL AGENTS : CLEARING : FORWARDING  
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

# BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office :  
QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

## Branches :

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO  
MOMBASA  
KAMPALA  
ARUSHA  
TANGA

## MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,  
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the  
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

## Associated Companies :

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO ETC.

## London Correspondents :

TREATT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Tel. : Mansion House 7471

# DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal  
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE - Every requirement supplied from  
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING - All classes undertaken and passage  
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE - Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and  
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK - Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE - Agency Business.

## BRANCHES

### KENYA

NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96  
Mombasa - P.O. Box 200  
Nakuru - P.O. Box 113

### TANGANYIKA

Tanga - P.O. Box 89  
Dar es Salaam - P.O. Box 572

### UGANDA

Kampala - P.O. Box 1011

## HEAD OFFICE :

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone Dalgety, London  
also branches throughout  
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

# Tygan

## the ideal mosquito gauze



The remarkable durability of  
Tygan mosquito gauze renders it  
particularly economical in use as  
it is unaffected by hot sunshine or  
moisture. Tygan is pleasant  
in appearance, the colours are  
fast and it is easy to keep clean.  
It can be spoked over gently  
without harmful effects.

# WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM · TANGA · NAIROBI · MOMBASA

London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd., Trinity Square, E.C.3



EAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD

P.O. Box 323. Mombasa (Tel. '889)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents JOHN R. SEMME, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Overseas Importers  
Who act for you here?  
Manufacturers  
Old established or new?  
Do you want new outlets?

W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.  
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of Sterling and no tariffs would cut costs and help international understanding. Trading freely aids peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter:—They will endeavour to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade, and to the raw materials of the world.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and Co., 22, Billiter Buildings, London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, SHAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: NORFODCOM, LEASQUARE, LONDON Telephone: Whitehall 2040. Cable: NORHODCOM LONDON

Highest Quality Products

CABLES V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES Silk and Cotton Twisted. Tough Rubber Sheathed.

WANDSIDE CABLE WORKS LTD. 105 GARRATT LANE, WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Battersea 2273/4

Telegrams: Wandside London



# THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. - Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CEMENTS LANE LOMBARD STREET, and  
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

## Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

# To South and East Africa

### WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| via Madeira       | From Southampton |
| Arendel Castle    | Mar. 5           |
| Athlone Castle    | Mar. 12          |
| Carrington Castle | Mar. 19          |
| Edinburgh Castle  | Mar. 26          |

Take advantage of the Special  
**FIRST CLASS EXCURSION RATES**  
in May and June  
and save 20% on your fares  
to South Africa and back  
ask for illustrated literature



### INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Durban Castle   | Mar. 11 |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Warwick Castle  | Mar. 19 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Kenya Castle    | Apr. 2  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Rhodesia Castle | Apr. 16 |

On East Coast Home West Coast  
Out West Coast Home East Coast

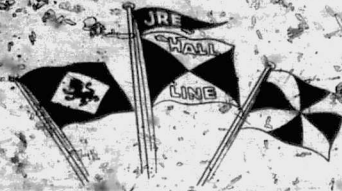
# UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 93 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: MAN 2550.  
Passenger Dept.: 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

# CLAN - HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, \*MASSAWA, \*JIBUTI, \*BERBERA & \*MOGADISHU  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

\*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
 THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN-MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,  
 MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:  
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
 LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:  
 TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,  
 LONDON, E.C.2.

# LYKES LINES

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE  
 FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
 PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND  
 VICE VERSA.

|                             | Loading South Africa   | Loading East Africa |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| S.S. <i>William Lykes</i>   | late Feb/mid Mar       |                     |
| S.S. <i>Stella Lykes</i>    | early March            | mid March           |
| S.S. <i>Mayo Lykes</i>      | late March/early April |                     |
| S.S. <i>Tyson Lykes</i>     | late March             | ear./mid Apr        |
| S.S. <i>Charlotte Lykes</i> | ear./mid Apr           | mid/late Apr        |
| S.S. <i>Kenneth McKay</i>   | late April/early May   | mid/late May        |

\*By mutual inducement, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA. SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

HEAD-OFFICE: "AFRIKAS" SPUI 10A - AMSTERDAM

BRANCH-OFFICES IN AFRICA AT MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN



C.O.A. STEAM SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

## HOLLAND AFRIKA LIJN





GOLD  
STERLING  
SILVER  
SILVER PLATE  
CUTLERY  
SPOONS  
&  
FORKS  
CABINETS  
PEWTER  
ETC.

MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
PRESENTATION  
PLATE  
suitable for every  
occasion

SPORTS TROPHIES  
AND PRIZES  
for all events

FLAG PLATE AND  
CUTLERY  
for every kind of  
catering

ESTABLISHED  
over 100 years

We are now giving  
particulars of your immediate  
requirements and ask for  
catalogue

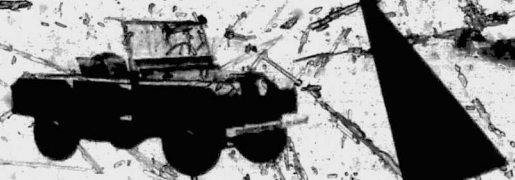
**WALKER & HALL LTD**  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND



THE  
TANGANYIKA  
MACHINERY  
EXPERTS



A fine range of quality  
products for which we  
are Agents in East Africa



- Land Rover
- Thornycroft
- Volkswagon  
(Kenya-Tanganyika)
- Don Brake Linings
- Andre Shock Absorbers
- Tractor Engines
- Agricultural Implements

NAIROBI BRANCHES: MOMBASA NAKURU



**THE COOPER MOTOR CORPORATION LTD**



No Miracles  
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS, THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION.

UNITY **K.F.A.** SERVICE  
**Cleaning & Forwarding**

The Kenya Farmers' Association  
(Co-op) Ltd.

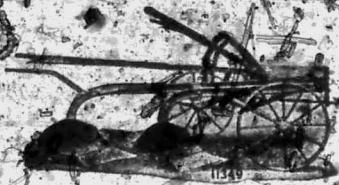
NAKURU

Branches at:

Eldoret, Kisumu, Nanyasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoy's Bridge, Isigari, Moshi, T.A. Arusha T.T., Ifoga T.T.

Other K.F.A. Services

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE IN  
EAST AFRICA



The S.31—A modern animal draught plough with 2-piece breast. Bar-point bodies can be fitted.



The Victory—The most popular light steel plough. Thousands sold annually.



Our latest disc plough for animal draught. Outstanding in design.



Dragon and Hussar—entirely new models with many important improvements.



No. 3 Baron and No. 31 Baronet—Strong tandem disc ploughs for the hardest, roughest work.

PLOUGHS & **Ransomes** IMPLEMENTS

Illustrated literature and all information on application.

Represented by

**GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD**  
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches: NAKURU, ELDRET, KISUMU, JULIA, KAMPALA, DAR ES-SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1481

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS USEFUL to have a considered statement of the attitude to Central African Federation of the Protestant missionary societies (for it may be assumed that Mr. L. B. Greaves, Africa secretary of

**Too Much Too Quickly.** the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, writes for them, and

not merely for himself, in the pamphlet which is quoted in full in this issue: With most of it there will be general agreement, but several points conflict with a solid body of responsible opinion. The first specific proposal which would be rejected by many liberal-minded Europeans in Africa, numerous missionaries among them, is that the number of African non-official members in the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be raised to parity with the European non-official members. That would come in time, no doubt, but the suggestion is that it should be made a prerequisite of federation. At present there are two Africans in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, which has ten European non-official elected members and two Europeans nominated to represent African interests; in Nyasaland there are on the non-official benches one Asian, two Africans, and six Europeans, all nominated. Acceptance of the proposal would thus mean an immediate and immense increase in the African membership. It would, in fact, substitute revolution for evolution in the constitution of both territories.

Anyone who cares to read the *Herald* of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will find Africans were first nominated to the Chambers will find clear proof that they have contributed little, if anything, of practical value to their deliberations. These words are not written derogatively or pessimistically, but as a statement of fact (which cannot surprise anyone who knew the moderate

experience of the Africans from whom nominations had to be made). Substantial employment can hardly be expected for some years. How, then, could it be logical to increase the number of African members 'retroactively' once? Surely, the way should be to get such window-dressing, which would mislead Africans throughout the Empire, Rhodesia and other countries, to add progressively to the African membership as men of ability become available. The needs of the people should be met, their talents should be recognized and developed, and above all, the general well of the country, and that of the people, should be improved as speedily as possible.

Provisionally federation, in fact, would likewise disregard the practical implications involved. In the first place, the fact that federation might be destroyed at the first opportunity would be a very serious disadvantage.

**Real Motives of African Opponents.** It is very probable that their battle had only a few of the advantages would have been lost and undermine the new federal structure. They might argue that the federation would be a disappointment. However, this would be aided by the fact that the industrialists would be discouraged by the fear that the federation might be dissolved within a few years, and few things do more damage to commerce and industry than uncertainty. Postponement of a decision on security of settlement is an obvious disadvantage, though there is no reason to suppose that the opponents who have taken the trouble to examine alternative plans in the past two years would be more likely to do so in the future. It is true that the light of day has been thrown on the fact that Africans could, as a result of the expansion of their own territories, have a more substantial role in the new federation.

Under and Editor:  
Joelson







they favour federation, the prestige of the Imperial Parliament would, say the least, not be enhanced. If a debate does occur despite these strong arguments against it, it will represent another victory for the extremists over the moderates among the Socialists. Moderates in all parties must hope that the House of Commons will not discuss federation again until the Ealing Bill is passed in May.

### Liberals and Federation

THE LIBERAL PARTY, or any section of it which will listen to Mr. Eingle Foot, will, if he has his way, make Central African federation the main point in a national resistance campaign. It is to be hoped that any such discussion throughout the country will be more accurate than that of Mr. Foot himself, whose suggestion is that the so-called Europeans in Africa who favour Federation are indifferent to African interests. The truth is that they have nothing whatever to do with the matter. Mr. Foot is perhaps unaware that Southern Rhodesians often describe their Prime Minister, who heads the fight for federation, as a Liberal, and that Mr. Welensky, his lieutenant, is a Socialist and active trade union leader. Nor does the Liberal spokesman appear to know that the argument which carries most weight with many advocates of federation is that it is to the advantage of Africans because it would set the stage for that developing interracial partnership by which alone the interests of white and black can be safeguarded.

### Colonialism and Communism

ON WHAT DOES MR. ANEURIN BEVAN base his opinion that prolonged colonialism induces Communism? No outside imperialism can be said to have driven Russia to Bolshevism; Hungary and Roumania felt the full force of foreign domination only after they had embraced the Communist creed; and the only recent domination from which Poland has suffered has been Russian. China did not go Red in consequence of colonialism, but owing to a thoroughly corrupt Government of her own nationals. A tragedy against the repetition of which elsewhere British colonialism is perhaps the best if not the only insurance in the world today. Egypt's revolution, though tending more to the Nazi than the Stalinesque pattern, was also provoked by corruption in the national Government, which had it been that of a trusteeship territory, would have been subject to United Nations inspection; and it is not difficult to imagine how unfavourable the report of such a mission would have been.

### Mr. Bevan's Displeasure

THE ONE COUNTRY which might be said to have suffered from over-prolonged colonialism is the United States, and there opposition to Communism is more rabid than anywhere else in the world. The sole thing which colonialism and Communism would seem to share is Mr. Bevan's displeasure. Opinions may differ as to whether colonialism induces Communism, but the experience of those countries which have gone Communist is certainly that Communism induces colonialism—at the hands of the Russians. It is against that fate that Yugo-Slavia is struggling so desperately.

### False and Inflammatory

TO LEFT-WING STATEMENTS prejudicial to Kenya in the present state of affairs must be added a page in the Communist organ, *Labour Monthly*, which prints an extract from an article contributed to that paper 19 years ago by Jomo Kenyatta, then secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, and now accused on Mau Mau charges. There are five paragraphs of such a character that this journal would not publish them. They make such fantastically false charges as that "British imperialists have robbed all the best lands

from the Natives of Kenya," and that "Africans are forced to work on their own land for the benefit of the white owners," even in some circumstances without pay or food. There are references to "an imperialist system of slavery," to "robbery and oppression," and to " defenceless Africans being shot down by these filibusters." Africans are urged to have no faith "in imperialist hypocritical promises, which mean nothing but the oppression and exploitation of the masses." There are worse statements than the above. False and inflammatory when they were written, they are still false, and more inflammatory now that open defiance of law and order is widespread among Kenyatta's own tribesmen.

### Crackpot Collection

THE ABNORMALITIES of the Movement for a Democracy of Content have already been noted in these columns. It has now informed the Press that it stands for an immediate end "to the present barbarism" in Kenya, the complete withdrawal of British troops and British administration, the prompt and unconditional release of the arrested leaders of the Kenya African Union, and the simultaneous release, with complete compensation, "of all Africans victimized." That collection of crackpot tricks should not lead anyone to suppose that this malign movement confines its ignorant interference to Kenya, for the document before me asserts the right of all Colonial peoples to national self-determination and demands that this right be immediately granted. Then it declares that "Colonial people everywhere are confronted with an actual or threatened intensification of economic exploitation accompanied by undemocratic practices of an increasingly Fascist (or, what is the same, Stalinist) character." The phraseology suggests that the little clique of extremists responsible for this organization might usefully apply self-government to themselves.

### Tobacco

TOBACCO GROWERS in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, who now contribute so substantially to the requirements of smokers in the United Kingdom, may not know that the average annual consumption per adult of tobacco, which rose from 5.4 lb. in 1938 to almost exactly 6 lb. last year, is still far below the Netherlands figure of 9 lb., and much less still than the U.S.A. average of 10.2 lb. New Zealand's average is 7.6 lb., and there are four other countries with a *per capita* figure above that of Great Britain, Australia with 6.1 lb., Switzerland with 6.5 lb., Belgium with 6.6 lb., and Canada with 6.7 lb. Whereas in 1938 the United Kingdom spent £17m. on tobacco, the figure was the immense sum of £810m. last year, but more than three-quarters was represented by the revenue duty. These facts are taken from the annual survey by the chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Sir Robert Sinclair, who recently visited Central Africa.

### Partnership in Print

A JOURNALISTIC PARTNERSHIP which has well served the British cause in Africa comes to an end to-day when Mr. Collin Brooks, the editor, and Mr. A. K. Chesterton, his friend and assistant editor, leave *Truth* in consequence of its sale to new proprietors. The leading articles and editorial notes for which they have been responsible have shown an understanding of African problems which is all too rare in the British Press. Moreover, they insisted on telling the truth as they saw it, even if that involved offending the conservative leaders whom they generally supported. *Truth's* opinion of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan is a case in point, or others for whom they had less tolerance. Their informed, objective, and often pungent observations on African affairs will be missed by a large and appreciative body of readers.



# Missionary View of Central African Federation

Arguments for Delay Outlined in Pamphlet by Mr. L. B. Greaves

THE TIME APPROACHES when a decision must be made on the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, a decision which may well be critical for the future of the whole continent.

A great deal of the responsibility necessarily rests upon the experts in economics and in the framing of constitutions; but vitally important questions of human relationships are involved, and the ordinary citizen has a duty to perform and express the best judgment of which he is capable. At the task of being labelled "doctrinaire" he must assert the principles which are for him valid; in the confusion of much contradictory evidence he must discern as best he can what is certain.

If one such layman attempts this, he may, by his points that he agrees, modification, or rejection, help others to clear their minds.

The best hope for the future of these Central African territories lies in their finding a way to the common citizenship of people of all races. This need not involve anything artificial and unrealistic like numerical equality of representation.

It must imply the provision, as soon as practicable, of equal educational opportunity for all; the corresponding extension of the franchise; the genuine and unreserved acceptance of all citizens on their merits. Words of the late Mr. Rheinallt Jones are relevant:—

"The vote is in any real democracy the right of all capable of using it intelligently. I know of no reasons to suppose that the desires of the civilized African peoples are any different from those of any other democratic people. They would under any progressive system receive the right to vote gradually as the numbers of those capable of exercising it increase. Africans would finally be in the majority, and there would be nothing to fear in that."

## Meaning of A Multiracial Society

The desired multiracial society will not really have arrived until white men vote for a black man, or black men for a white, on policy and personality, not influenced by race. There are many non-political communities in which already that is a commonplace. If people regard it as unthinkable, it is partly because their experience is limited; partly because they look at the present political situation and think of this change happening to-morrow, disregarding the period of growth that must precede it.

It has been said that what constitutes a nation is not ethnic unity or geographical boundaries, but the firm determination of its people to do great things together. That is the great cohesive force in the emerging West African nations; it is no less true, though far more difficult of accomplishment, in the multiracial nations of East and Central Africa.

Mr. Lyttelton recently said in Kenya: "The three races of Kenya can look forward together—and only together—to a bright future of prosperity and enlightenment." That needed saying at a place and time in which Mau Mau had struck so heavy a blow against racial understanding and co-operation. It needs saying no less in the context of Central Africa.

If the territories fail in this search for a common citizenship, or cannot agree to attempt it, it is possible that they might find an impoverished kind of future along some line of partition. But they will find no future at all if they seek it by way of the domination of any one race.

"Thoroughfare" should be written firmly across the roads of "White Supremacy" and of "Black

Mr. L. B. Greaves is Africa secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Supremacy." It is idle to deny that plenty of people of all races think in terms of these; but a hopeful number rejects them.

Federation is justified if it promotes interracial co-operation; it is condemned if it hinders it. It could be operated in either way. It cannot reasonably be required of any scheme that it should immediately achieve full co-operation; it is sufficient that it should improve the chance of achieving it. Any scheme which provides the means for accelerating development is to that extent acceptable; but no scheme could pass the test if it did not provide for the increasing participation of Africans as in increasing numbers they qualify as responsible citizens.

## Voting Rights

The minimum requirement is that any advance made territorially should be reflected in the Federal Assembly. This would seem to be better ensured if such matters as qualifications and disqualifications for registration as an elector and for voting at elections were decided by the territorial legislative bodies, not, as in the draft federal scheme, by the Federal Legislature, even though in the exercise of its powers it may provide for different methods of election in different territories.

It is clear that no scheme of federation will operate satisfactorily without the good will of the people. It is relatively easy to discover the reaction of the European population; it would be impossible to impose a scheme against its declared opposition.

It is very difficult to determine African reaction; it would be possible, but it could be disastrous, to disregard it. It is therefore extremely important to assess it as accurately as possible. The task is made harder by the fact that the situation is so different in the three territories, and by the sweeping and contradictory assertions confidently made by both sides. Every allowance must be made for the fact that very large numbers of Africans do not understand all the issues involved, and are traditionally averse to change. It is true also that some of the declared opposition is invalid, in that it does not face the fact of a multiracial situation but thinks in terms of an all-African government; the inevitable reaction to the obverse error of many Europeans.

Two facts seem to emerge. There are certainly some Africans who see so clearly the economic advantages likely to be derived from federation, and without which their development will be seriously retarded, that they accept federation in principle, though not the present scheme, without modification. There is also a substantial body of informed non-extremist opinion opposed to federation through fear that it would endanger African development. Simply to ignore this, especially after consulting it, would seriously worsen race-relationships.

## Winning Confidence

This important section of the community cannot be expected to support any scheme until convinced that its fear is groundless. It will not be persuaded by mere assertions, nor by argument alone; it will need some clear demonstration. The immediate difficulties are psychological rather than logical; it is necessary to win not just a debate but confidence; to lay down not the law but a firm foundation for co-operation.

An African leader has said: "Remove the discriminatory legislation first, and then we will believe in partnership and look more favourably on the idea of federation."

Responsible spokesmen have urged the following as

prerequisites of any scheme of federation, and believe that Africans, if assured on these points, would be ready and willing to cooperate.

- (b) That, in order to proceed, there will be no barrier to Africans who have reached a high cultural level, an early statement of date by the Government of Southern Rhodesia that the proposed Central African University, and academically.
- (c) That the pass laws in Southern Rhodesia and the Copperbelt be modified to permit many more Africans.
- (d) That industrial legislation in Southern Rhodesia and trade union colour bar rules in the Copperbelt restricting the acquisition of skills be withdrawn.
- (e) That African membership in the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland be increased to equal that of European non-official members.
- (f) That a scheme of training be inaugurated to prepare Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to occupy official posts now held by Europeans.

All these points deserve sympathetic examination, about one or two some difference of opinion may be legitimate, but only if inspired by the same concern to promote African development.

**Various Lines of Action**

The following lines of action have been advocated:

**PRESENT DRAFT SCHEME.**—This proposal is that the present scheme, with such amendments as can now be agreed, should be introduced forthwith. The main argument advanced is that the advantages of federation will not be realized until they are experienced, and that, once enjoyed, they will carry complete conviction.

If that argument is soundly based, this seems the best solution; but it rests upon a very considerable assumption. It is quite unfounded unless there is full provision for African development and consequent participation, and a firm intention to promote these. Europeans also will need assurance that proper standards will be maintained. Government would be justified in taking this course only if it were quite convinced on these points. Is such confidence possible? Many utterances on both sides shake it. The risk is great, the chance of a false judgment would be disastrous.

The danger would be lessened if provision were made for a reconsideration of the scheme after a probationary period. Against this suggestion it will be urged that the needed capital would not be invested in any experimental scheme. But it is security that capital needs. Now security depends above all things on racial harmony, and this would be promoted, if steps now taken were not irreversible.

Some of the principal advocates of federation base their support on the belief that there is even now a great amount of favourable African opinion, much of it concealed at present, so they allege, through intimidation; and on the confidence that federation, once tried, would command increasingly enthusiastic support. They should, if they really have these faiths, be ready to consider this probationary proposal.

The risk, by their judgment, would be negligible; the reassurance to many people, both African and European, would be very considerable.

**FURTHER CONSIDERATION.**—If Government favours the present scheme, or some fairly close approximation to it, but cannot honestly claim to have as yet the confidence suggested above as an indispensable condition, it might consider the wisdom of extending the time before a decision is made, in the hope of securing agreement.

**Towards Common Citizenship**

In some quarters this is advocated as giving opportunity for meeting African misgivings by offering convincing proofs of the sincerity of the purpose to achieve common citizenship. In others it is opposed through a genuine belief in the benefits of federation, and a fear that any additional time granted would be spent simply in consolidating opposition.

In more specific form the proposal has been made that Government should postpone the decision for, say, five years, during which period it would be open to any responsible group to put forward amendments or alternative plans. If any of these won more general assent they would be accepted; otherwise, the present proposals would be put into effect at the end of the period.

This suggestion puts the onus of formulating constructive alternatives upon the opponents of the plan, and lifts the period of uncertainty about the future constitutional position, so as not to encourage irresponsible agitation. At the same time, the argument in favour of providing for reconsideration and a probationary method would still stand.

An abandonment of this sort would provide opportunity for the slower examination of various alternative schemes which have been put forward, comparing considerable economic advantages with a good deal less political adjustment. If the people have as yet considered them in great detail, so long as there is a reasonable chance of anything like the present scheme proving acceptable, it seems premature to do so.

But if that expectation were not fulfilled, it is to be hoped that the purely negative attitude assumed by some, and rightly condemned, in connexion with the present negotiations would not be adopted towards these other proposals.

**REACTION.**—The only other feasible decision would appear to be the simple abandonment of the scheme. This seems a defeatist proposal, and to be less supported than it was.

It is natural that so far a great deal of emphasis in discussion has been laid on fears and discontents, and not surprisingly this creates the impression of a deterioration in race relationships. This clearing of the air could be put to very good use; the points at issue have been more clearly defined, and even good will and advancement could be thereby facilitated. But if no thought for the future, only harm would have been done.

It is commented by some advocates of federation that if the draft scheme is turned down now, the only alternative is a growing estrangement between the races, and a decline in liberalism among Europeans. If, however, there is a sufficient body of Europeans in the territories with a genuine concern for the development of Africans, and a real understanding of their outlook and difficulties, this is surely not inevitable. If these were not, the case against federation would be made, and the outlook for Africa would be correspondingly darker.

**Criticism Begins at Home**

The responsibility of the citizens of Great Britain in this matter is by no means discharged by passing resolutions for or against any of these alternative policies to be carried out in Central Africa. Their even more important duty is to make resolutions bearing on their own conduct and attitudes.

Federation is barren without partnership, partnership is primarily a thing of the spirit; their biggest contribution would be to exhibit that spirit in action themselves.

In their own country there are many kinds of multi-racial problems, economic and social, and if they are inadequate in face of these, they cannot give any effective help to those confronted with far more complicated problems overseas.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

**Higher Wages for Africans**

THAT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER WAGES must be paid to those living in towns has been argued by Mr. G. A. Tyson in a memorandum submitted to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. He points out that the city treasurer has estimated that in the latest type of accommodation for Africans the economic rent per bed space per month will be 17s. Since the present minimum wage structure includes a housing factor of no more than 6s. 6d. per bed space per month, those on that wage basis who might be called upon to pay an economic rent would need an increase of 10s. 6d. per month. Something much better than "bed spaces" ought, however, to be envisaged, and employers should face the fact that to provide family housing to accommodate a man, his wife, and perhaps two children would involve an economic rent of about 50s., provision of such family housing being part of the contribution which the urban community must make for the solution of the agrarian problem in Kenya. Decent housing in Nairobi should go a long way towards reducing the incidence of crime, and should permit reduction in the expenditure on police and prisons.

The new dam built at Chichiri in the Blantyre-Limbe district of Nyasaland, which has a capacity of about 300 million gallons, may be known as Coronation Lake. The area is nearly 50 acres.



## Increasing Press Support for Central African Federation

"Scotsman," "Church Times," and "Methodist Recorder" Now Favor Plan

PRESS SUPPORT FOR FEDERATION in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is increasing. Two daily papers and four important weekly publications have now openly abandoned their previous opposition.

Endorsement of the latest White Paper by the *Spectator* and *Economist* has already been noted. Now the *Church Times* and the *Methodist Recorder* have associated themselves with the plan, and the *Scotsman* has joined the *New Chronicle* among the dailies in admitting earlier error.

This change of opinion on the part of the *Scotsman* is especially important, for no paper in the United Kingdom, apart from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, had given so much space to the subject of federation in recent months, and most of the space was occupied by the arguments against closer association of the three

Now a leading article entitled "Federation?" has said in the weekly edition:

"It is a difficult, almost painful decision, since federation will have to be imposed in the face of the opposition of the vocal sections of the African population. Many people argue that federation cannot succeed if it is resented by the Africans. Full weight should be given to African opinion, even if the extent of the opposition is exaggerated, but the case for union of the three territories must be considered in all its aspects, and when that is done it will be seen that the reasons for going ahead are conclusive."

### Need for Economic Development

Even critics admit that federation is desirable on economic grounds. Only by uniting east Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland exploit their resources, improve their communications, and develop industries. There is great need and need for economic development in the three territories and this would be easier if they agreed to lower the political barriers to the flow of trade.

Objectors to federation concede that it would bring economic gains, but say that these could be achieved by friendly co-operation without political union. The answer is supplied by the White Paper, which simply points out that no one of these territories can be expected to subordinate its own interests to those of another territory for which it has no responsibility and with which it is not associated.

Enterprises which would serve each and all the territories cannot be undertaken because common policy cannot be made effective in action. A great deal of capital will be required to tap the latent resources of Central Africa, and this is not likely to be attracted unless a stable united Government is established. On the economic side, then, the alternative to federation, which would benefit all classes, white and African, is to allow the territories to remain backward.

If the scheme is rejected, Southern Rhodesia will probably be compelled to turn towards South Africa, and eventually might become a province of the Union—an event which would be more injurious to the welfare of Africans in Southern Rhodesia than union with the northern territories.

According to the opponents of federation, Sir Godfrey Huggins is conjuring up the spectre of fusion with South Africa only to spare people in this country. They forget that in 1923 the majority of Southern Rhodesians who preferred self-government to joining the Union of South Africa was not large, and since then there has been a considerable immigration of South Africans.

Can any alternative to federation be produced which would offer the prospect of economic progress and political solidarity? The present scheme has not been hastily devised and it is nonsense to accuse the British Government of wanting to rush it through. It is the result of prolonged inquiry, a series of commissions and reports, the preliminary steps were taken by the Socialist Government, who were committed to federation in principle. Only the weightiest reasons would justify any Government in allowing all that work to go for nothing.

The real solution to African opinion is extremely difficult

to assess. That the mass of the Africans know of care much less for the federal plan is improbable. True, the small section of Africans who claim to speak for their people are strongly against union, and their resistance should not be underestimated, because their influence on their fellow countrymen may be out of all proportion to their numbers. Still the fact that there is African opposition is not decisive. The real task is whether their objections are reasonable.

It could be shown that the Africans were moved by anything more than vague fears and suspicion, and that their interests would be served by the constitution of a change, it would be unjust to force federation on them. But examination of the scheme reveals no evidence that the plan could be anything but a disaster. The Government of the territories will retain the present responsibility for the policies which touch the daily life of the Africans, and the Government of abandoning her power to direct the welfare of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Africans Would Gain

On the whole, the Africans will be no worse off under a federal scheme, while they stand to gain from the prosperity which may be expected to follow its adoption. Those who have said misgivings suggest that federation should be postponed, and renewed efforts made to persuade the Africans that it would be to their advantage. This course is, however, ruled out by the nature of African opposition. They do not want to delay the project for long, but to kill it. Their aim is autonomy on the model of the Gold Coast.

The scheme is not perfect, but no better has been or is likely to be evolved, if it is abandoned. African agitators will be encouraged and the white population embittered.

In some quarters it is pretended that federation is a conspiracy to secure white supremacy in Central Africa and to block the way to the political advance of the Africans. This view is the invention of the British settlers, on the assumption that the Africans are guided by their own racial prejudices. If that were so, it is an argument against British administration in the separate territories as well as against federation.

Those responsible for framing the federal constitution seem to have done their best to safeguard the present rights of the Africans. What matters, however, is how the scheme is put into practice. Need it be assumed beforehand that the white inhabitants cannot be trusted to operate it fairly? A heavy responsibility will rest on them to prove that they are not merely paying lip-service to the ideal of racial partnership and that, as the Africans advance in education and skill, they will let them due share in the government of Central Africa.

### Religious Weeklies Now Support Federation

The *Church Times* has written:

"The chief reason for going ahead with federation is that things in Africa cannot continue as they are. Something must be done to alleviate the tension between the races and to prevent Southern Rhodesia from gravitating into the orbit of South Africa. That would be a far greater disaster for the Africans of Southern Rhodesia than federation with their neighbours. Federation may lead to some immediate aggravation of racial tension. But in the long run, it will promote African progress, if it is justified."

The scheme for federation must come for approval from the British Parliament. Mr. Attlee and Mr. Cripps have already warned the Government that they will oppose it. This is strange, since the impetus towards federation came originally from the Socialist Government.

The ground for Labour opposition now is that the London conference represented only the European, and not the African, element in the population of the three territories. The African boycott of the conference was unfortunate. But it does not touch the main arguments in favour of federation, namely that by one means or another east Southern Rhodesia resist the economic and political pull towards the Union of South Africa.

There is no reason, moreover, to fear that after federation the African path to advancement will be blocked, there to be no colour bar in the proposed federal public service.

The Colonial Office must bear some blame for African

mistrust of the scheme. The Colonial Office has failed to popularise the idea of federation among Africans, for fear of being accused of putting pressure on uneducated minds. It is hard when dealing with primitive people to draw the line between legitimate information and propaganda. But there is a risk which must be taken by hustlers, for federation is an essential part of a business.

"If federation becomes a reality, it will be the duty of all concerned to explain its meaning to the Africans and to ensure that they are not misled, and that the Government is intent on ultimate equality."

#### A Leading Article in the *Melbourn*

The African leaders who came here to protest against Central African Federation have come sadly home, their hopes dashed and their hearts heavy. That does not of itself necessarily mean that the scheme of federation is a bad one, though it will begin, if the Legislatures of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland accept it, under the heavy shadow of African opposition.

#### Fears Must be Dispelled

The most disturbing thing about that opposition is not its criticism of this or that part of the scheme, but its revelation of the distrust which Africans have for Europeans, and that in their view this is fairly attributable to the harsh conditions imposed on Africans, and the discrimination exercised against them for many years. The Africans do not believe the scheme might promise of the alleviation of these conditions. It is a great pity that their fears have not been dispelled or even reduced.

This country cannot expect out of its negotiations by an attempt to lay them on the shoulders of the Central African Legislatures. There is likely to be criticism in Parliament for these are members of the British who are in a position to propose a federation with a large African population.

There are, however, strong and convincing arguments for federation. The Whites have little doubt as to both political and economic progress by integration of the three territories in a federation which can yet deal with each with considerable power should lead to the better development and prosperity of all.

The scheme can be a success if not only there is even work and faith on both sides. If it puts Africans on their feet and more on their feet, Europeans on their feet, and faith in the fact of what has been believed to be inadequate grounds for a plan of slow growth. If the federation in its working provides a more genial soil, it will succeed and new hope will be kindled, and a true partnership between races evolved.

The *British Weekly*, however, charged the Secretary of State for the Colonies with cynically adjusting the country's conscience to the demands of Sir Godfrey Douglas, and called for public meetings of protest against federation, saying:

"It is time for us to rediscover how to remove from the face of a politician the behind-the-hand smile he reserves for visits from churchmen who have high principles, good intentions, and no power. We are the only people who can give

(Continued on page 840)

## Sudan Agreement Not Subject to Ratification

### Sharp Exchange in Lords and Commons on Interpretation

THE SUDAN AGREEMENT is not subject to ratification by Parliament, which is therefore deprived of the opportunity of insisting on the removal of its worst defects, which were examined in our last issue.

When the MARQUESS OF READING announced in the House of Lords that the agreement came into operation at the moment of its signature, LORD VANSITTART, a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he could recall a previous instance in which an international agreement had not been subject to ratification.

On the previous day there had been sharp and lengthy exchanges about the agreement in the House of Commons, where CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action he proposed to take in view of the statement by General Neguib which contradicted his assurance to the House that on attaining independence the Sudan would be free to seek an association with the British Commonwealth if she so desired.

MR. EDEN replied: "My statement on February 12 stands. Her Majesty's Government hold that complete independence includes the right of the Sudanese to choose any form of association with any other State on their achieving self-determination. Complete independence clearly could not prevent the Sudan from seeking any association with the Commonwealth or any other arrangements it wished which are in accord with such independence."

#### Meaning of "Complete Independence"

MR. PAGET: "Since it would appear that the Egyptians understand one thing by this treaty and the hon. gentleman another, it is not desirable that this difference should be cleared up before the treaty is ratified?"

MR. EDEN: "On January 9 H.M. Ambassador was instructed to explain to the Egyptian Government that we understood 'complete independence' to include the right of the Sudanese to choose any form of association with any other State on their achieving independence."

So our position was made plain as long ago as January 9."

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Does not General Neguib's statement since the agreement make it abundantly clear that the object is not to allow the Sudanese to have self-determination and independence but to place them under the heel of Egypt? May I further ask if these repeated statements do not make it quite impossible to accept the word or the signature of the Egyptians; and if this continues would it not be to the advantage of the Sudanese to send the Egyptians out of the Sudan by accepting their denunciation of Condominium?"

#### General Neguib's Statement

MR. EDEN: "General Neguib's first statement after the agreement was signed was that he hoped that this would be the beginning of a new era both between Egypt and the Sudan and Egypt and H.M. Government. I most warmly reciprocate that sentiment, but if it is to be carried out there will certainly have to be an increasing measure of restraint on all sides."

MR. H. MORRISON: "I agree with the Foreign Secretary that the words 'complete independence' are not inconsistent in themselves with association with the British Commonwealth. After all, the British Commonwealth countries are independent, although members of the Commonwealth. But it would be a pity if there was any misunderstanding between us and the Egyptians on this matter."

"Could the rt. hon. gentleman assure the House that the interpretation of the words in the sense that he has indicated are consistent with the way in which they are understood by the Government of Egypt—namely, that they recognize that the Sudanese are free to be associated with Egypt, free to be independent outside the British Commonwealth, or free to be independent inside the British Commonwealth?"

MR. EDEN: "What I said was that on January 9 we have our interpretation of these words, and we stated we understood them to include the right of the Sudanese to choose any form of association with any



other State on achieving their independence. As regards the Commonwealth, what has been said about it is, I think, in large measure due to the fact that many countries do not seem to understand that the Commonwealth is, in fact, a partnership of completely independent nations and that nobody can join in except as a result of an invitation and acceptance by those who are.

MR. McNEIL: "I am sure everyone sympathizes with the rt. hon. gentleman and everyone knows what H.M. Government said on January 9. The first point I want to put is to ask the rt. hon. gentleman, not what was said by H.M. Government, but does General Neguib and his Administration now accept that interpretation? If they do not accept that interpretation, will the rt. hon. gentleman give an undertaking to the House that no further negotiations will take place until that interpretation is accepted?"

#### Position Made Plain

MR. EDEN: "It is perfectly clear that we have made plain our position, and I have made it plain once again to the House this afternoon. The member for Gwent (Mr. McNeil) shakes his head. I have made plain our position this afternoon so far as the English language can mean anything at all. I also made it plain on January 9. By that position we stand, and that position I am not prepared to vary. I cannot say what the comments of any other Government will be on what I have said this afternoon until they have been made, but I can say that what we have said in the negotiations and what I have said now are precisely and exactly the same."

MR. JULIAN AMER: "In view of the fact that General Neguib's statement was broadcast to the Sudanese, will my rt. hon. friend give an assurance that what he said on Thursday last and again to-day will also be broadcast, so that no misapprehension will be left in the minds of the Sudanese people?"

MR. EDEN: "Yes, sir. I will see that that is done." MR. NALLY: "The Foreign Secretary emphasizes that the decision whether or not to join the Commonwealth is entirely a decision for an independent Sudanese Government to take at some time approximately three years from now, and will he further make it plain that neither he nor the Egyptian Government are capable of entering into an agreement that binds an independent Sudanese Government, subject to Sudanese opinion and acting in its own authority to make whatever decision it likes at a time approximately within the three years limit?"

MR. EDEN: "It seems to me that the hon. gentleman has very clearly stated the position. This is a decision not only to associate itself with any one in any way, but it might be that the Sudan three years from now might want to make a treaty or take any other action. Once self-determination has taken place, it is entirely a matter for the Sudanese Government."

MR. McNEIL: "No one wants to embarrass the rt. hon. gentleman or impede the movement which has been started in the Sudan; but does he not agree that there is little likelihood of regular progression unless the two Governments concerned understand each other precisely? Will he therefore tell us whether, when he made his interpretation of the agreement as it was accepted by the other Government, Power?"

#### Completely Independent

MR. EDEN: "I know that the explanation was given by H.M. Ambassador, and I know also that as a result of it there was a change made in the text itself. The text of this particular clause originally ran that the alternative included a Sudan 'completely independent' of the United Kingdom, Egypt or any other country. That interpretation will be found in the White Paper."

"We did not like those words, because we thought that 'completely independent of the United Kingdom' might be understood to mean that some later arrangement could not be made with the Commonwealth, so most of those words were taken out. The words finally stand 'completely independent, without any mention of any country. I think that shows clearly that we made our point completely frankly.'"

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Mention has been made of three years as if three years was a safe period. Is it not a fact that under this agreement the Sudanese could technically, as soon as the elections were finished, give three months' notice to proceed to a Statute of Independence? Might not the whole thing be telescoped into one year, or even less?"

MR. EDEN: "That would be subject to the process of Sudanization. Nothing is less likely, if the Sudan wants to keep as I am sure it does, its national unity in this matter. All parties in the Sudan realize that such a time-table is not realizable."

LORD KILLEARN asked in the House of Lords what opportunity those who had criticisms to raise in regard

to the Sudan Agreement would have for expressing them in that House.

LORD MARQUESS OF READING replied: "It is open to any noble lord to put down a motion on the subject on any day available, and thus secure an opportunity of expressing his views."

LORD KILLEARN: "May I ask whether it is not the fact that the agreement is animated by mistrust of British good faith, as shown by the provisions fettering the authority of the Governor-General?"

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "That seems to me not to arise in any way out of the question, but merely to be perhaps an unfortunate comment at this stage upon the negotiations which have just been concluded."

VISCOUNT STANSFORD: "May I ask whether the agreement is operative as from the date of signature?"

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "Yes, it is."

LORD KILLEARN: "May I put a further supplementary question in view of the reply of the noble Marquess, and in view of Article V, in which we apparently undertake not to cheat? That strikes me as an abnormal provision to make. Is that the normal practice in treaties?"

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "The noble lord's question on the order paper is to ask how he can find an opportunity for expressing views on this treaty. If he desires to call attention to specific provisions of the treaty, he has the opportunity of putting down a motion, or alternatively, presumably, of asking a direct question. I think it would be unfortunate if at this stage we embarked upon a discussion by means of supplementaries of individual provisions of this agreement."

LORD VANSITTART: "Is not this agreement subject to ratification? Article XV says: 'This agreement and its attachments shall come into force upon signature.' There is no provision for ratification."

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "The agreement is not subject to ratification. Ratification, of course, is part of the prerogative of the Crown. It is not a matter which has to come before this House, and the agreement came into operation upon its signature."

#### An Unusual Provision

LORD VANSITTART: "Surely that is a most unusual provision in any treaty. I do not think I can recall a previous instance where an international agreement has not been subject to ratification."

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "I confess that that statement of the position, coming from the noble lord, startles me, because, as I understand the position, agreements are subject to ratification only if it is stated in the agreement itself that that shall be so; and that is not the position here. Otherwise ratification is part of the treaty-making power under the prerogative, and it is an executive act of the Government. I do not think that, strictly, it is ever necessary to obtain Parliamentary consent. Strictly, that is right, and the only occasion when ratification is at all necessary is when it is specifically provided for in the document which is under discussion."

LORD KILLEARN: "May I put the point that on December 10, when the same question was asked, an assurance was given by the leader of the House to Lord Elibank that there was no doubt that Parliament would have to consider the agreement before ratification? The words used were: 'That is obviously right.' That was said in this House, and is on record in *Hansard* of December 10, 1952."

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "The noble lord says that that is obviously right. For the reasons which I have just given, I would not agree, with great respect, that that does represent the position. The position is that the agreement comes into force as soon as it is signed. I have the reference to which the noble lord was referring on December 10, when Lord Elibank asked whether there would be a possibility of information being given to Parliament. Lord Salisbury said: 'I will consider that aspect. I see no further reference.'"

LORD KILLEARN: "About halfway down the column."

THE MARQUESS OF READING: "Lord Salisbury said: 'No doubt Parliament has to consider the ratification, and if it is not satisfied then the only thing to do is to vote against the Government. But I should not like the House to think that I am giving any undertaking to-day that this matter can be discussed in the middle of negotiations and before an agreement has been concluded.' That was in answer to a supplementary question. I imagine that it was not possible at that time to say whether this agreement would provide for any formal ratification or not. In fact it has not, and it is in force."

VISCOUNT ELIBANK: "May I explain that what I asked the leader of the House was this: whether he could put the treaty, or whatever it was, before the House in such a form that instead of merely asking questions about it we could have a short discussion. That was my only object."

## Federation Referendum on April 9 Labour Ex-Minister Backs Scheme

THE REFERENDUM in Southern Rhodesia on the question of Central African federation is now expected to be held on April 9. The Colony's Parliament decided last week that the referendum should be decided by simple majority.

MR. R. R. STOKES, M.P., who held Cabinet office in the late Socialist Government, and recently visited South, Central, and East Africa, has declared that he will not vote against the plan for Central African federation, and that he knows many Africans who support the principle of federation. In a letter to  *Tribune*  he has written:

### Mistaken Call for Rejection

Your demand for the rejection of Central African federation is a mistake. Having talked to many Africans and visited Africa on many occasions, I favour federation for the following reasons.

(1) It is best for the Africans. It is impossible for any one of these provinces to stand alone. Federation is their best chance of economic progress.

(2) It will help solve the colour bar of the Union. By making Africans happy and prosperous in Central Africa, there will be no need to go to the gold and diamond mines of South Africa except on terms acceptable to Africans.

(3) It is best for us, as only by a federation can the resources be developed on a scale sufficient to meet the raw material wants of the world.

(4) If federation fails to go through now, the opportunity may be lost for a very long time, to the disadvantage of the Africans and an indefinite postponement of that wider federation to include Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

So long as Protectorate status is safeguarded and measures taken to ensure the security of Native land tenure, most Africans I have met accept federation in principle. I consider that preventing federation now would be a betrayal of trust and I for one could not vote against it.

A booklet by Lord Milverton in favour of federation, entitled "African Opportunity," is about to be published by the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association.

"Save Africa" heads the notices of a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Homeby Labour Party, London, at 7.45 p.m. on Friday, March 6, in the Archway Central Hall. The speakers are to be Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Canon L. J. Collins, and Dr. Marcus James.

A resolution viewing with grave concern the federation proposals, has been passed by the executive committee of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia. It states that the committee is "deeply conscious of the recent growth of suspicion between the races in Northern Rhodesia, and desires to assure the African-Christian community of its determination (while maintaining a neutral attitude on merely political questions) to assert the necessity of applying Christian principles to public affairs."

### Sir Ernest Guest Designs

Sir Ernest Guest has resigned from the recently formed Rhodesia League because he considers that federation has been made a party political issue, whereas his hope had been that the organization would be non-political.

At the annual assembly in London on Saturday of the Union of University Liberal Societies, a resolution calling for a national campaign against the plan for Central African federation was carried by 28 votes to two.

Mr. DINGLE FOOT said that to push federation through against the wishes of the majority of the Africans would be "appalling," and that to put the wishes of a section of the Europeans above those of 6m. Africans was something of which only the Tory mind was capable. "All the resources of the Liberal

Party should be concentrated on this one matter. We should try to make ourselves the spearhead of a popular front," he said.

EARL WINTERTON wrote in the *Observer* on Sunday:

The position in East and Central Africa is *status quo*. In these territories there is not a transient European population of soldiers, administrators, and business men, as was the case in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and the Gold Coast, but a small, though growing, virile and progressive community of men and women of European descent who have either been born or made their homes in them and intend to stay there.

The majority of them admit the need for a solution of the multiracial problem on equitable lines for all races; they reject the policy of the Union. Equally, many African leaders, as is shown by their great courage in resisting Mau Mau in East Africa, are opposed to the idea of African domination or the expulsion of the whites; but that is what certain educated Africans in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Nyasaland want.

You contend that these problems can best be settled by the policy of the Hon. Mr. Whitehall, a reversal of the policy which this country has adopted towards British settlers overseas ever since the American revolution. Moreover, the protection which this Whitehall control affords to the native African must be largely illusory.

### Trade Union Discrimination

Wrongly, as I think, the European trade unions in Northern Rhodesia in effect prevent the African from performing skilled work in the mines. It is a serious grievance with the Africans. Yet no Colonial Secretary has taken effective steps to prevent this and other forms of discrimination, such as entry into hotels.

The growth of a more liberal opinion among the Europeans, on both ethical and practical grounds, of which there are already hopeful signs, will reduce discrimination far more quickly than pressure from Britain.

Many Northern Rhodesian Natives fear federation, but not more than many Southern Sudan Natives of pure negro descent fear self-government for the Sudan. To oppose the first and support the second scheme, as you do, appears illogical; for, whatever their faults, Rhodesians and Kenyans have never treated Africans as Arabs and Egyptians did before they took control of the Sudan. The primitive tribes of the Southern Sudan still have the memories of the appalling cruelty of the slave-raiding Arabs of the north.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, speaking on behalf of the Africa Bureau, said a few days ago:

In place of federation, would not a soundable conference of the responsible leaders of all communities in Central Africa help to lay the foundations of a new policy? It might restore that confidence on which alone a more enduring economic and social order could be built by our own and future generations, both black and white.

All organizations having any interest in Britain's responsibility in Africa should forward resolutions to the heads of Churches and the Prime Minister, protesting against any commitment of Britain by the Government to the imposition of a federal scheme for Central Africa against the wishes of the Africans.

Letters about this should also be written to M.P.s.

He added that there were proposals to hold meetings in various parts of the country, and then to end the campaign with an "Africa Week," especially dedicated to prayer and protest against the passage of any Enabling Bill to impose federation against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of Central Africa.

### Kafue Scheme

THE £30m. KAFUE hydro-electric scheme last week received the unanimous approval of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, which authorized the Government to obtain the necessary funds. The London consultants have put the construction period at six years nine months. The first (five-year) stage will give electric power of 125 megawatts.

### Bishop of Matabeleland

THE REV. FRANK HUGHES, vicar of St. George's, Edgbaston, and Assistant Bishop of Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Matabeleland. Dr. Hughes, who was ordained in 1921, spent about 20 years in British Guiana and the West Indies, and was made Bishop of British Honduras and Central America in 1944, and of Barbadoes in 1945. He returned to England two years ago.



## Report of East Africa Office Imports and Exports Exceed £230m.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON opens with the statement that the aggregate of exports from and imports into East Africa in 1951 had a value of more than £230m., easily a record, and an increase of more than £73m. on the total for the previous year.

Cotton was once more the most valuable export, realizing more than £32m., closely followed by sisal with a record of nearly £31m. The third place went to coffee, with total exports above £22m. Zanzibar shipments of cloves were the highest in any year at £4.4m.

The tourist trade now ranks as East Africa's fourth highest export, with an estimate for 1951 of £5m. approximately tenfold the 1948 total.

The report, which runs to 64 pages, is of the customarily comprehensive nature. The export section deals with butter, cereals, cloves, coffee, cotton, hides, and skins, oil seeds and cake, papain, the pig industry, pyrethrum, sisal, sugar, tea, timber, tobacco, wattle, and minerals. Imports, secondary industries, transport, tourism, settlement, and publicity have all separate sections, and the appendices contain statistics of imports, exports, immigration, and rainfall.

Shipments of hides and skins are now valued at almost exactly twice the 1948 average. The report states that the sterling value of hides and skins, exported in an untanned form, was the highest in the history of the industry; that the quantity of wet-salted hides exported exceeded any previous year, that the quantity and value of exported crocodile skins reached new high levels; that the quality of the exportation again advanced; and that the exports of crocodile half-tanned kips, crust, and other leathers exceeded previous figures and again exceeded in quantity the imports of leathers.

Such has been the progress of the pig industry in Kenya that the number slaughtered rose in two years from 43,448 to 63,994. The Large White is still the predominant breed, but pedigree stock of other breeds has been introduced, mainly for experimental purposes. £60,000 was allotted for the pig and poultry experimental farm at Naivasha.

The section on pyrethrum states: "Reports from the U.S.A. indicate that whereas the recently developed synthetic allethrin is as efficient as natural pyrethrins for the control of certain pests, its effects on roaches and similar insects is considerably less, and the lack of suitable synergists with which to increase its efficiency favours the combination of synthetic and natural pyrethrins in insecticide formulations."

### E. African Pyrethrum Maintains Lead

"An added stimulus to the demand for pyrethrum has been the widespread use of pyrethrin formulations for the protection of grain and foodstuffs in storage, and the increasing tendency to employ insecticides of non-toxic residual properties for domestic use. East African pyrethrum is maintaining its lead over other producing areas both in quality, represented by high pyrethrin content, and in volume of production."

On the subject of minerals in Uganda, these passages may be quoted:

"The Geological Survey has investigated in considerable detail by banya drilling the area surrounding the Sukulu carbonate ring complex.

"Nearly 1,500 drill holes have been sunk to a minimum depth of 20 ft. over an area some 10 miles long and 500 ft. wide. Samples were taken at 5 ft. intervals and sent to Entebbe, where they were washed to remove mud and limonitic slimes, treated magnetically to remove low-titanium magnetite, and boiled with concentrated acid to remove iron pyrophosphate. The remaining concentrate contains the principal pyrochlore (a columbate of calcium, sodium, and cerium), baddeleyite (zirconium oxide), and zircon.

"It is calculated that there are 28m. tons of soil to the proved depth of 20 ft. and it is possible that there is an amount equal to this in the remaining valleys north, west, and south of the main hill group. The approximate percentage composition by weight of the soil is as follows: apatite, 3.5; quartz, 12.5; silicates, etc., 79.5; magnetic and hydrated iron oxide and alumina, 4.5. Separation into slimes and sands gives the following proportions: slimes, 62.7% and 37.3%.

In the Busumbu area the pitting and diamond drilling

programme was continued, with results that are interesting academically and important economically. An area about one mile square on Mangoch Hill 4 of the Busumbu ridge was found to be underlain by calcicallite in pits dug to an average depth of 40 ft. Vermiculite has been quarried from an open cast on Sekusi Hill, north-west of Musumbu, and taken to the cement factory site at Sukulu, where it was exfoliated and used for insulation lagging and as a constituent of light cement blocks.

At Surubusubi, north Sekusi, pitting has shown that the titaniferous magnetite with kirovite (perovskite) and leucopene extends over a wider area than had been at first indicated, but that its continuation in depth does not extend beyond about 45 ft. Below this there are indications of leucopene and cermetite, but much remains to be done before a comprehensive picture can be obtained.

At Busumu itself diamond drill holes were put down to a depth of up to 1,000 ft. to prove the extension in depth of the phosphate (apatite-francolite)-magnetite-phlogopite-vermiculite, a rock which occurs on Hills 1, 2, and 3, and which is quarried on Hill 3 for the manufacture of soda phosphate fertilizer. Below the zone of weathering the rock was found to grade into a carbonite rich in apatite, magnetite, and mica, and it is clear that the phosphate-rich surface rock has been derived by the leaching of the calcium carbonite by weathering *in situ*.

### Effect of Rearmament

"The rearmament programme in Britain and America has encouraged increased production of the tungsten ores, wolfram, ferberite, and scheelite. Mining companies of standing have investigated the possibility of taking out options on the more important tungsten prospects, and mining and pre-dressing machines have been ordered."

Of the tourist trade the report states: "When the Tourist Association was founded in 1948, travel receipts were estimated at not more than £500,000. In 1951 the industry brought in East Africa over £5m. As an invisible export, therefore, the travel trade compares favourably with East Africa's traditional exports of primary produce, and was exceeded only by cotton, sisal, and coffee."

"The ample scope of tourism in East Africa is one of confidence and expanding possibilities. There is no doubt, however, that a substantial further expansion in the trade is unlikely without a corresponding increase in hotel accommodation and tourist-class air transport at fares within the means of those who do not normally travel to the continent of Europe."

Valuable publicity was again secured by the production of films within the territories. Following close on the lead provided by 'King Solomon's Mines', Ealing Studios produced 'Where No Vultures Fly', which purported to tell the story of the evolution of the national parks in Kenya.

Other films which featured East African panoramas and wild life are 'The African Queen', and 'The Snows of Kilimanjaro'. There is a new film under production by Armand Denis, the producer of 'Savage Splendour'.

## The Coronation

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. C. TONES, O.C. 2nd Battalion, The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, is to command the Southern Rhodesia contingent, 81 strong, to the Coronation. Major M. H. Kemp, of the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps, will be administrative officer. On parade the members (including African and Coloured personnel) will wear the customary Rhodesian bush hats, shirts, and shorts. The following units will be represented: British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps, Southern Rhodesian Air Force, Women's Military and Air Service, Rhodesian African Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, the Armoured Car Regiment, the Southern Rhodesia Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, Corps of Military Police, Medical Corps, and Auxiliary Air Force.

### NOTICE

#### NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

It is hereby notified for general information that the next meeting of the 68th Session of Legislative Council will be held at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, March 16, 1953, in the Council Chamber, Zomba.

Clerk of Legislative Council.

## Chiefs Deny Government in N. Rhodesia Disturbances Over Fishing Regulations

ONE AFRICAN CHIEF in Northern Rhodesia has been arrested and three have been suspended following disturbances over new fishing regulations affecting the Luapula River.

The disturbances were reported to the Chief Secretary, Mr. A. T. Williams, who described the chiefs concerned as misguided. Some of them had made bombastic declarations, but the Government would not tolerate flouting of the law.

The chief under arrest is Kasoma of Bangweulu, alleged to have threatened violence to Government servants in the discharge of their duty and to have told his subjects they might do as they pleased in forest and game reserves.

Those suspended are Chief Kambwali, of the Lake Mweru region, who told his tribesmen to ignore fishing restrictions; Chief Mankolo (Abercorn), who openly encouraged his people to disregard Native authority orders designed to promote agricultural progress; and Senior Chief Milambo, who declared that he would flout game regulations.

Chiefs are recognized by the Governor under the Native authority ordinances, said the Chief Secretary, "and they are an integral part of the administration of the territory. They are entrusted with a measure of dignity and responsibility, and they are charged with considerable powers and duties in their tribal areas. The great majority of our chiefs continue to discharge their responsibilities faithfully and loyally."

"I am confident that all these chiefs will be at one with the Government in its determination to secure peace and good order, and that the four chiefs whose suspension I have announced will receive little sympathy from them."

Earlier Mr. Stubbs, the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, had said that it was essential to protect the spawning of the Luapula salmon in the small tributaries running into the river between Katabulwe, on the Congo side, and Johnson's Falls. Last year the Native authorities had agreed to restrictive measures closing the area for commercial fishing, but permitting subsistence fishing.

"This was not considered adequate protection, because the fish continued to decrease. Further meetings were held and

in June the Native authorities agreed to close the river entirely for fishing for part of January and the whole of February and March. The effective date to be not earlier than January 20. The Belgian authorities asked for December 15 as a commencement date, and a period from January 1 to March 31 was agreed upon.

The Native authorities, however, still claimed that trawling was not to start until January 21. On January 3 trawls were taken to prevent fishing. This action was resented by the fishermen. Incidents took place on the Congo side in the nature of assaults on and by African fish guards, culminating in arrests by the Congo authorities. An angry group of fishermen landed at Kasenga and marched to the administrator's offices but were held up by his armed police.

Meetings with Native authorities and large crowds were addressed by the district commissioner of Kasengwa. While there was no further disorder, it was evident that it would not be possible to enforce the order without the Native authorities' full cooperation. The P.C. of the Northern Province visited the area and held meetings with the Lunda Native authority on January 9. He authorized temporary suspension of the order to permit unrestricted subsistence fishing pending inquiries, on the understanding that complete restrictive measures would be in force on January 25. This was agreed to by the Native authority who have stood by their agreement.

The Director of Game and Tsetse Control, the Deputy Provincial Commissioner and the Belgian authorities held a fisheries advisory meeting at Kasenga on January 30, when it was agreed that two days a week be allowed for subsistence fishing. That is the position to-day.

### Independent Temperament

Mr. Stubbs stressed that the Lunda Native authority could not completely control the fishermen; they were of many tribes, and were of independent temperament.

A different situation obtains in Chief Kambwali's area at the southern end of Lake Mweru. In 1950 the Chimbofuma lagoon, a spawning ground for various types of fish, was closed for fishing. This was really no hardship on Kambwali's people, who have ample fishing grounds in the lake proper and in other lagoons. Taking advantage, however, of the situation higher upstream, Kambwali's people started fishing in the Chimbofuma lagoon. It is believed that Kambwali himself is supporting this fishermen in this action.

Messages from Kambwali indicate that there might be a need for police reinforcements, and a detachment of the mobile unit was sent to Fort Rossberry.



# The New BIG BEDFORD

- for ● Larger Loads
- Longer Life
- Lower Costs

Developed on the Rough Track  
Proved over 500,000 miles on the road  
Tested in the tropics

Big in body space, and big-hearted, too, the Big Bedford will take a 16ft. body and has 110 brake-horse-power packed away to deal most efficiently with gross loadings up to 23,100 lbs. or 31,600 lb. with semi-trailer combinations. Yet, with truck body, it weighs less than 7,000 lb. unladen.

The Big Bedford has a first-class specification and behind it lies a unique four-year test and development programme.

**BRUCE LIMITED**  
P.O. Box 951 NAIROBI

There is a Bedford for every load  
from 1/2 ton up to 10 tons

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Part branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

FOUR YEARS OF THIS! Hundreds of concrete blocks stand proud of the unusual Rough Track track circles of the Bedford product, a hammering effect of such severity that 10,000 Rough Track miles are equivalent to one hundred thousand miles on normal roads. Tough tests breeds tough trucks.



# PERSONALIA

MR. BRYCE KNOX, of the Lincolns Thread Co., Ltd., has visited East Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. BUCKLEY, chairman of the Uganda Company Ltd., has visited Uganda.

GENERAL SIR HERBERT GOUGH has resigned from the board of Messrs. Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd.

MR. J. R. WASHINGTON has been elected president of the Northern Provinces Association of Nyasaland.

DR. M. A. BANA, president of the Mombasa Muslim Association, has left Kenya for Pakistan on holiday.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., will open the 1953 Business Efficiency Exhibition in London on June 16.

MR. V. K. LAJJI, editor of the *Kenya Daily Mail*, Mombasa, has been visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MESSRS. ANTHONY STEEL and ORLANDO MARTIN, two film actors, and MR. JOHN WATT, director, were due in Entebbe yesterday.

MR. H. E. RYDON, who has served on the Tanganyika European Council since its inception, has resigned from vice-presidency.

MR. J. DIDDLEBROOK INGLE has been appointed to the board of African Mercantile Co., Ltd., from which Mr. W. L. INGLE has resigned.

MR. A. A. LOUGH, deputy chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Coits and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of Phoenix Investment Trust, Ltd.

SIR EUGEN MILLINGTON DRAKE, who last year visited West, East, and Central Africa, is outward-bound for the Cape in the *SAILING CASTLE*.

MR. RONALD CARLISLE BUXTON, who during the next few weeks will be visiting Central and East Africa, is the prospective Conservative candidate for Beaufort.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, is due to arrive Nairobi on March 15 and to travel to Tanganyika a few days later.

MR. JOHN GIELGUD was the guest at a small Rhodesian reception in London on Monday. He is to produce "Richard II" at the Bury Theatre in July, playing the name part.

MR. SCHUYLER JONES, an American journalist, who has within the past 11 months motored 22,000 miles in Africa, recently filmed games in Barotseland. He has since visited Kenya.

When MR. K. R. S. NERRIS addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday on "Tsetse Fly Control," he confined himself to an account of sleeping sickness in West Africa.

H.H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar is expected to visit Dar-es-Salaam in April. He had accepted an invitation to be the guest of SIR EDWARD and LADY TWISSING this month, but was prevented by indisposition.

MR. F. L. BROWN, former Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, has been revisiting that Protectorate in his capacity as director of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways. He is accompanied by the secretary, MR. SHORT.

MR. G. COOPER, of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has arrived in Nyungu in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, where work on a leprosarium has begun. The incidence of the disease in the province is estimated at 3.5%.

SIR PERCIVAL SINCLAIR, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who recently visited Central Africa, has been elected for the Athenaeum under the run-off empowering election for confidence in science, literature, the arts, or public services.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR CALDWELL has been invited to practise as an advocate in the High Court of Uganda. MR. J. J. SIMMONS, Assistant Chief of Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived in Tanganyika on February 10, will spend a month in the territory, visiting the Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, Dodoma, Tanga, Morogoro, Tabora, and Mwanza areas.

SIR RICHARD WOOLLEY is chairman of the Central Hotel, which is in Kenya, of which the other members are MESSRS. F. S. ECKERSTON, A. FIELDING, N. HARRIS, T. E. LUSHAM, S. A. PANIAT, J. S. TEMPLETON, G. A. TAYLOR, and a representative of the Member for Commerce and Industry.

MR. J. D. S. C. HENDERSON, M.C., has been re-elected chairman of the Zomba Planters' Association. MR. G. V. THORNBERG is vice-chairman, and MRS. D. CLEASBY, hon. secretary and treasurer. Delegates to the Convention of Associations are the above three officers, MR. M. HORNBY, and MAJOR MOXON.

MR. PETER COLVILLE, a 29-year-old Southern Rhodesian, is to sail round the world in an 87-ton ketch with six companions, one of whom is MR. T. BAGLEY, a 28-year-old Rhodesian engineer. Mr. Colville has resigned from the Southern Rhodesian Sail Conservation Department to make the voyage, which he expects to take about two and a half years.

MR. J. W. MILLER, general manager of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., was presented with a cocktail cabinet when he retired recently from the chairmanship of the National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry of Southern Rhodesia. He has spent over 47 years in the industry, and was the only member of the present council who attended the first meeting in 1929.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA, grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II, who became a naturalized British subject in 1947, adopting the name of GEORGE MANSFIELD, resumed German citizenship last week, "because of legal requirements in connexion with his estate in Germany." In 1945, he married LADY BRIDGET GUINNESS, and he is now in Kenya on his way to South West Africa, where he owns a sheep farm.

To superintend the new school for the blind being built at Byana Mkubwa, Northern Rhodesia, MR. GEOFFREY SALISBURY, 31, has left this country in the *BRAEMAR CASTLE*. He will motor from Cape Town, visiting South African blind institutions on the way. Mr. Salisbury, who is accompanied by his wife, a trained nursing sister, has since 1948 taught at the Royal School of Industry for the Blind in Bristol. During the war he served in the R.A.F., and was shot down over France.

DR. GEORGE ALAN CRAIG HERKLOTS, since 1948 secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research at the Colonial Office and secretary of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health, and Forestry Research, has been appointed principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in the place of MR. H. J. PAGE. Born in 1902 and educated at Trent College, Derbyshire, and Leeds and Cambridge Universities, he was demonstrator in botany at Leeds University from 1926 to 1927, when he went to the University of Hong Kong, where he remained until 1948, except for six months' secondment to Nyasaland in 1939. For the last four years he was interned by the Japanese. In 1946 he became Secretary for Development in charge of the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Gardens. He is the author of several books on plants, fish, and birds.

## ACCOMMODATION

A HOME FOR SOBER LEAS in private guest house in Sembezi. Details on application to Woodlands, Chicompton, N. Bath.

Obituary

**Chairman of Union-Castle Line  
Sir Vernon Thomson and Sir George Christopher**

TRIBUTES to the late Sir Vernon Thomson and his successor in the chairmanship of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company were paid by the *Financial Times*, which wrote:

"Sir Vernon Thomson, the first chairman of Union-Castle, was a personification of Victorian virtues. He must have been a character out of Samuel Smiles. To Sir Vernon work was a second religion, and thrift and temperance were settled missions from the Ten Commandments. He was a man of big business possessions, of thoroughness, and his career detail amounted to passion. On the behaviour of his voting members he presided masterfully and he could have outdone the most rigorous of referees who would have been subjected to rules only slightly less meticulous than those prevailing at Rugby or at Eton."

"The Victorian had some of the severity of the old order of the Victorians, who also shared their habit in his own and prudent investment. Under his leadership, the Union-Castle were mightily strengthened, and the whole business was greatly expanded. Sir Vernon also showed great wisdom in his relationships with Governments. He was approved of by General Smuts, and no less so by Dr. Kaunda. It is a pity that while his own reward has sometimes been ungenerous and fallacious, but in case of this God-fearing, indefatigable man, his virtues certainly brought rich reward to the shareholders of the Union-Castle Line."

"It was the task of Sir George Christopher in succeeding Sir Vernon Thomson as chairman of Union-Castle, but in assuming his new responsibilities Sir George has the comfort of knowing that after much consideration he was chosen by Sir Vernon as the best man to be his deputy."

"The remarkable thing about his career was that until 1914 Sir George had no connection with Union-Castle. He was, and still is, chairman and managing director of the Hain Shipping Company, which is part of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company."

"For 25 years Sir George Christopher's family has been concerned in the affairs of Hain Shipping, and he himself entered the business straight from school some 15 years ago. In the fraternity of the shipping world he has held many high offices. He is a past president of the Chamber of Shipping, a former chairman of the Trade Shipping Administration Committee, and during the war he occupied the onerous post of Director of Commercial Services at the Ministry of War Transport."

"The church of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, crowded last Thursday afternoon for the memorial service to Sir Vernon Thomson, who was remembered in the prayer of thanksgiving for his life in the City, in the home, in the Church, for his kindly friendship, his generous help, and his fellowship in the pastip. The Bishop of Guildford conducted the service, and Mr. J. S. Bevan presided."

LADY PHILLIPSON, wife of Sir Sidney Phillipson, has died in this country. Sir Sidney was Financial Secretary in Uganda from 1941 to 1945.

**Mr. Alan P. Good**

MR. ALAN P. GOOD, who has died in Cape Town at the early age of 46, was a man whom the British engineering industry could ill spare. He was chairman of Associated British Engineering, deputy chairman and until 1932 managing director of the British ABEI Group, and chairman of Beelman and Stroud. For years he had striven towards the rationalization of the British oil engine industry, and the post-war exports of his group of companies alone far exceeded the total pre-war exports of the whole industry.

He had for long been conscious of the immense possibilities of the territories of Southern Africa apart from stimulating exports to those territories, he had his own investment company based on Salisbury, but with fields of reference stretching from the Cape to the Ethiopian border.

Those closest to him will always remember him as a man of quick insight and sparkling sense of fun. Not inauspiciously, his ashes were scattered under the shadow of the Groote Schuur Memorial to Cecil Rhodes, one of whose qualities he shared.

**High Costs of Kenya Emergency**

THE EMERGENCY in Kenya is costing the Government between £200,000 and £250,000 a month, and expenditure to date amounts to more than £1m, said Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Finance, in the Legislative Council, last week, when the council approved supplementary estimates of £200,000.

Mr. Vasey said that the economy of the Colony was standing the strain well and that a great deal of the expenditure was flowing into the Colony's economic blood stream. "We have more already spent more than £500,000 was for the police, and more was required. New items of expenditure added £20,000 for the expansion of African information services; and provision would have to be made for the prisons, which had to cope with 14,000 persons, compared with 9,500 before the emergency. Many planned projects would have to be abandoned or postponed."

All the non-official members voted against provision of £1,200 for six months' salary to be paid to Sir Rex Surridge, a former British Secretary in Tanganyika, who had been engaged to act for the Member for Defence, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, while he took leave overseas. The proposal was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman of committees. Allegations of "jobs for the boys" were made by the non-officials.

The Government accepted a motion by Mr. Blundell for the establishment of a select committee to consider the wages and working conditions of Africans in the Colony, and report on the possibility of adapting conditions to increase efficiency and output.

IGA  
P.O. Box 681  
NAIROBI  
P.O. Box 800  
MOMBASA

**J. G. ARONSON, LTD**  
EAST AFRICAN COFFEE AND PRODUCE  
SHIPPERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

**KENYA COLONY**



# Sudan Agreement Severely Criticized by British Press

## Treachery of Peoples Who Looked to Britain for Protection

**FORTHRIGHT CRITICISM** of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement for the Sudan has appeared in a number of influential newspapers, and special attention has been drawn to the fact that the most severe critics in the Conservative Party are Captain Waterhouse, M.P., chairman of the party conference last autumn, and Mr. Ralph Assteton. Both are Expy Councilors.

The first detailed criticisms were made last week by **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**.

The **Parliamentary** reporter of the **Spectator** wrote that the agreement "is being watched suspiciously by a section of the party."

The **Times** is shocked by the "chances of complacency and self-satisfaction" which attended signature of the agreement, which it characterized as "an outstanding example of abandonment of pledged responsibility and betrayal of loyal friends."

### Policy Dangerous and Wrong

Leading article continued:

Mr. Eden's handling of Middle Eastern matters is wrong and dangerous as his Labour predecessor's. The brusque denial by the Egyptians that freedom for the Sudan means freedom to join the British Commonwealth is only the first of many similar episodes likely to occur in the immediate future.

It is too late to stop or reverse the policy of retreat from the Nile Valley and the consequent abandonment of every major responsibility in the Middle East, it is necessary to reverse to accept the club, but complacent and perilously smug assumptions on which it is founded.

The most seductive may be subarged up as the erroneous belief that there is no other course but to accept defeat. Ah, said the apologists for Mr. Chamberlain at Munich, for Mr. Morrison at Baghdad, and they are saying it now for Mr. Eden—but what alternative was there? (shudders, implications of gun boat diplomacy, hints of war) In a situation of this kind in January, 1952, the British Army in the Canal Zone, acting (because it had to) a little ahead of the diplomats, demonstrated swiftly and firmly that there is another alternative. Since then the Foreign Office has been striving to obliterate the memory of this highly unpleasant and uncomtemporary action; for the British of 13 months ago was a deviation from the present

It is assumed that the day of imperialism is over, that Britain's duty to her dependants is a minor consideration, and transient and often changing American ideas of global strategy that one particular clique of nationalist politicians in power is more trustworthy and more friendly to Britain than another set, and that—even if it does imply betrayal of those who are loyal to you and have trusted you—you appease your enemies in the hope that they will abandon that enmity. These assumptions underlay most of the late Labour Government's conduct of external affairs; it is as novel as it is unhappy to witness that acceptance by an Administration led by Mr. Churchill.

### Agreement's Internal Contradictions

For a decade the Foreign Office's handling of Middle Eastern affairs has been bedeviled by the insistent impulse to appease enemies. As was the retreat from Baghdad, so the retreat of British influence in the Sudan a climactic. The agreement is a complicated document, bristling with internal contradictions, set about with impracticable paper safeguards.

If Egyptian good faith were absolutely assured (and to assume that has been one of the Foreign Office's major fallacies throughout) it might possibly have a chance of working; if the intentions of the northern Sudanese towards the people of the South were sincere and passionately altruistic, it might possibly not be a disaster; the concept of a Governmental Council presided by an international commission is better and a more efficient machinery than anything else being suggested; his job is to see the distinction, if any, between Mr. Eden's persuasive optimism might be justified:

"The **Observer**, which nowadays seems to favour the weakening or destruction of British influence or authority anywhere in the world, devoted a leading article last Sunday to a trenchant exposition of the technique of withdrawal of assistance as it is over the principle of evacuation. Even the **Observer** realizes that there may be difficulties in matters of detail—such as the preservation of the Canal zone, the major

western military base of the question of the effect on Israel. The plain fact, which none of the apologists will face, is that appeasement always creates far greater difficulties and dangers than it averts. As the clouds of cant and self-congratulation drift away, General Neguib reports to the familiar tactics of squeeze and blackmail perhaps in Britain we shall come to realize belatedly what an empty achievement this agreement has been, and we shall discover once more that in abandoning trust and loyalty and responsibility we have bought nothing but sorrow, ash, disillusion, and dishonour."

**Truth** wrote that the keeper of the Conservative conscience was no longer to be found in the Government, but outside it in the person of Mr. Assteton. The comment said:

It is an adequate comment on the Anglo-Egyptian agreement that its signing was made the occasion of nationwide festivities in Egypt. Scarcely less ominous was the delighted welcome given to it by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Clement Davies and above all Mr. John Foster Dulles. The £200 million earmarked for Nileotic developments by the International Bank but withheld because of 'unsettled conditions' will no doubt begin to flow now that there is an assurance of the financial hegemony of the Nile Valley. The Egyptian dictator has been granted the substance of his every demand.

There were three obvious alternatives open to the Sudanese— independence, union with Egypt, or membership of the British Commonwealth. As Britain had provided in the Sudan perhaps the best rule any Middle Eastern country had ever known, it seemed probable that the last alternative would be the one the Sudanese would choose. There no doubt was why it was the one question which General Neguib would on no account allow to be put. As the result of the agreement, the Sudanese will be permitted to vote for independence or for union with Egypt, but not for membership of the British Commonwealth.

"Mr. Eden found a prim, face-saving formula to cover his embarrassment. There is nothing, he said, to prevent an independent nation from applying for membership of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Eden not aware that there would be all the difference in the world between contracting in, after a vote for complete independence has been recorded, and the act of voting for inclusion in the first place? Britain once again has been sold down the river."

### "Sold Down The Nile"

The Sudanese, although many of them do not know it, are being sold as far down the Nile as Britain herself has been sold. This applies particularly to the peoples of the South, who years ago should have been taken from a *culleu* where they do not belong and administered from above. The Governor-General has appealed to them to seek for the redress of any grievances by "democratic" means. As fewer than 1% are literate, the Governor-General's words were meaningless. These unfortunate tribesmen have nothing to look forward to but oppression and exploitation. There could be no more complete betrayal of peoples who have always looked to Britain with confidence for their protection.

The **Economist** noted the protests of Mr. Assteton and Captain Waterhouse—the protests of men to whom anything that smacks of rebellion is anathema, but significant voices that express definite uneasiness—and regretted that General Neguib, by broadcasting to the Sudanese on "the great aim of acquiring our freedom and ridding ourselves of the yoke of imperialism and slavery" should have come close to spoiling the agreement before the ink was dry on it.

The comment continued:

It should not be taken for granted that the Sudan will apply or that by the present members of the Commonwealth would be as a member. This question is abstract, theoretical, and contingent.

The more serious question is the deteriorating tone that General Neguib has adopted for his broadcasts very different from the manner he displayed in committee. "Unity" he said, was the key to success; the imperialists must not be allowed to stamp it out by planting envy and hatred in your hearts. To talk in this way is a sign of imperialist and slavery. To say that the Sudanese and difficulties for the British servants of the Sudan Government whose continued presence for at least a few more years is vital, Neguib has throughout recognized as necessary.

General Neguib and his predecessors have demanded

tokens of British good faith before they will enter on negotiations. The demand is now with justice reversed. How can the British Government be expected to meet General Neguib's half-way if their only reward is to be a stream of abuse?

"The Battle for the Sudan" was the heading chosen by the *New Statesman* for an article which said (in part):

The time came when the negotiations was well used by the Egyptians to undermine still further the confidence of the Sudanese politicians in the British administration. What finally compelled Mr. Eden to sign the agreement was probably the knowledge that if elections were postponed until after the summer, British influence in the North would have vanished and Southern fears of a sell-out proportionately increased.

It will not end the Anglo-Egyptian tension, but initiate a new phase of political warfare. Having successfully cut the ground from under the feet of Sir James Robertson in Khartoum, General Neguib will make sure, if he can, that the Sudanese parties decide in favour of Egypt. Already there are rumours of a part of the £100 million sterling balances released last January had been used by the Junta to purchase the Sudan cotton crop (it will be stocked, no doubt, along with the 1951 and 1952 Egyptian cotton crops, which are still unshod). Simultaneously Janja envoys are feverishly busy in Khartoum.

**New Battle of Wits**

"A new battle of wits begins between the Egyptian and Sudanese politicians. No one should imagine that, because General Neguib came out for Sudanese self-determination, he has surrendered all hope of unifying the Nile Valley. On the contrary his offer was a tactical move in the achievement of this aim.

"On the other side, the Sudanese parties probably supported the Neguib plan for their own tactical reasons. Having used Egyptian help to end British rule, they may hope to defeat Neguib's aspirations. But the Sudanese are deeply divided. There is an unbridgeable gulf between the interests and culture of North and South. The Northern parties are also divided by the religious schism between orthodox Islam and the Wahdist heresy. These divisions will certainly be exploited by the Egyptian.

If the Governor-General remains neutral and the Egyptians use all their opportunities, it is probable that the new Sudanese Parliament will be persuaded to opt for the Egyptian connexion. But Sir James Robertson played politics—and the Sudan Civil Service has often played politics in the past. The Egyptians will be able to resurrect the bogey of British imperialism and accuse Mr. Eden of permitting the British in Khartoum to sabotage the agreement by trying to influence the Sudanese in this process of self-determination. Already Neguib has replied fairly to Mr. Eden's platitudes that an independent Sudan would be entitled to request admission to the Commonwealth. If Egypt succeeds in cajoling the Sudan into a risky marriage, Britain can hardly forbid the bans.

The Left-Wing *Tribune* congratulated Mr. Eden on the agreement.

**Passengers for East Africa**

THE S.S. *BRAEMAR CASTLE*, which left London last Thursday for East Africa via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, carries the following passengers, including others:

- Beira*.—Mr. R. Buckingham, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hargreaves, Mr. & Mrs. T. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Johnson-Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. McIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Price, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Rea, and Mr. J. Wheatley.
- Dar es Salaam*.—Mr. J. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. H. Lawrence, and Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Lloyd.
- Tanga*.—Mr. & Mrs. Q. Mare.
- Mombasa*.—Mr. & Mrs. S. Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bragg, Mr. & Mrs. E. Hughes, and Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Steel.

Central African affairs are to be discussed on Saturday and Sunday at a course at Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, of which Canon R. E. Parsons is warden. On Saturday Mr. J. P. McDonagh, the Rev. Dr. Marcus James, and Mr. John Wallace will speak on federation, and on the following day Mr. G. C. Latham, former Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, will speak on that territory and Nyasaland.

COMMER

pick-ups



4-CYLINDER, MEDIUM DUTY  
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT RATING  
5,400 lb. 2,450 kg.

COMMER



Distributors for Kenya:

DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LTD

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET

P.O. BOX 3020

NAIROBI

PHONE 349

A PRODUCT OF THE ROOTES GROUP



### Destruction of Mau Mau Gangs First Aim Emphasized by G.I.G.S.

GENERAL SIR JOHN HARDING, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Nairobi on Friday, and, after talks with the Governor, started a tour of the affected areas of the Mau Mau. On Saturday night he stayed with Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the Europeans elected members in the Nakuru district, and discussed the situation with administrative, police, and military officers.

On Sunday morning, accompanied by a detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers and African guides, he went to the Aberdare forests. The destruction of the Mau Mau gangs was, he said, the first task.

During the week ended February 18 terrorists murdered 26 Africans and wounded four, and their casualties were 30 killed and six wounded. Since the beginning of the emergency Mau Mau adherents have killed 177 Kikuyu, 13 other Africans, nine Europeans and three Asians; and the forces of law and order have killed 122 persons.

### Terrorism Increasing

Terrorist activities appear to be increasing in a desperate effort to destroy the resistance movement and prevent information being given to the police by loyal Kikuyu.

An African clerk of the Forestry Department has died in hospital as a result of wounds received from a gang which set upon him outside a communal canteen in the South Nyeri district. In the same area the head of an African overseer on a European farm, who had been missing for some days, was discovered, and the hut of a loyal employee on the same property was burned. A Kikuyu who led a K.A.R. patrol to the spot jumped into the blaze and was burned to death.

The house of a European settler named Seton was ransacked in his absence by an armed gang led by two Africans previously employed on the farm. Mr. Seton's car was hidden in the bush during the raid by the gang.

Another terrorist gang murdered the leader of a resistance group when he was returning home on a bicycle.

An African leader of the home guard was shot dead by a gang of 10 Natives who entered his camp in police uniforms.

The house of Mrs. G. Wiley has been raided by a gang which bound the watchman and threw him into the river. He managed to free himself and escape. A shot-gun and ammunition were stolen.

Arson is suspected in connexion with a number of grass fires which have broken out on European properties.

Two police informers who were wounded by shots fired by Africans in taxis in the Pumwani quarter in Nairobi have been admitted to hospital in a critical condition.

Three Africans were wounded when the police fired on an illegal meeting in the Fort Hall area which was attended by some 300 Natives, of whom about a third were women.

An African constable was shot dead in an ambush when a party was returning to a police post. Lieut. J. C. Deverell was wounded in the leg when ambushed by a gang near Nanyuki. Nine of the gang of some 30 terrorists were ambushed by the police, and among those captured are some Mau Mau leaders.

### Oath Administrators Captured

Fourteen alleged oath administrators, whose names were given to the police by a Kikuyu who had been compelled to take the oath, have now been accounted for. Eight were arrested in the Kiambu area, two are already prisoners, one is dead, and two were already in custody.

Warning notices have been pinned to the doors of two missionary schools in Nyeri, stating that teachers and parents of pupils at the schools would be taken before the Mau Mau Council of Kenya.

General Harding on Monday visited Nyeri, where he gave the officer commanding the Kenya Regiment two of the new Patchett guns, and promised the unit all the modern equipment required, including special jungle uniforms.

More than 2,500 adult male Kikuyu residing in the Moshi and Arusha districts of northern Tanganyika have now been registered. More than 300 expulsion orders were made, and there has been a large voluntary exodus of Kikuyu squatters from the north-eastern slopes of Kilimanjaro.

### Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on Sudan Divergent Views on Independence

CELEBRATIONS organized by the four main political parties in the Sudan in connexion with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement were attended by some 100,000 Sudanese in the square in Omdurman on Friday, when speeches were made by party leaders. Government officials, Ministers, and representatives of foreign Powers were also present.

Ismail el Azhari, president of the National Unity Party, advised the people to sink their differences and go forward together. Thanks were due, he said, to the foreign communities who had contributed to the Sudan's progress. They must be treated as equals, he declared, and their interests safeguarded.

### Need for Self-Denial

Sayed Siddik el Mahdi, the Umma president, paid tribute to the British Government and General Neugib, and stressed the need for hard work, self-denial, and a generous attitude to the Sudan.

Abdulla Khalil, secretary of that party, said that if the Sudan voted for independence, she would certainly start relations with other States. Egypt would have no authority over the Sudan.

Mr. I. Bedri, secretary of the Sudan Socialist Party, declared that once the country was independent Egypt could not stop the joining any national group, but that it was premature to talk of joining the Commonwealth or any other association of nations. "A sovereign independent Sudan must be free to associate with any other State or States," he asserted.

Ismail el Azhari claimed that most Sudanese were opposed to membership of the Commonwealth, and that Britain must dismiss all hope that she would ever join.

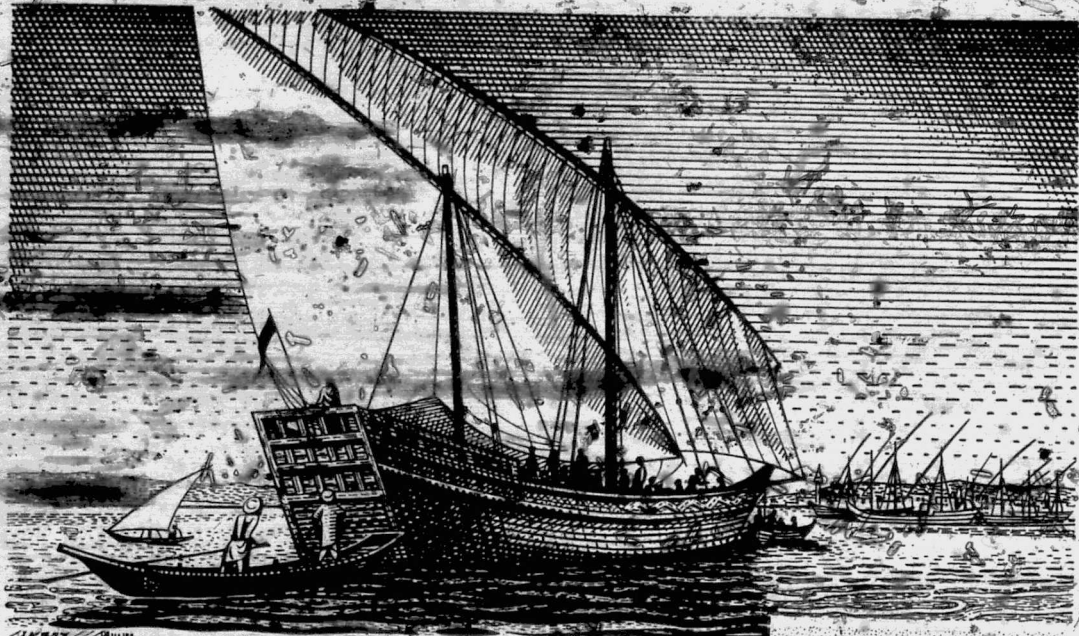
A White Paper on the Sudan (Cmd 8767) has been published at 2s. by H.M. Stationery Office. It contains documents concerning constitutional development, including the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on self-government and self-determination for the Sudan.

A false trail, my friend.

Discriminated under the sun this shoddy tobacco from the suspect's pocket is clearly what you must look for here for our second. This man is of a different type - rich in wisdom, placid and discerning - a most unlikely fellow, my friend.

My dear fellow! Firstly, he is a smoker, secondly, and more important still, he smokes your favourite brand and mine, Capstan.

FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS



**THE DHOWS:** Into the northern arm of the harbour at Mombasa, Kenya, come dhows of every shape and size ranging from the tall Sambu to the square galleon stern (illustrated above), to the militarism Boom. Manned by Swahili, Somali, Arabs and Indians, the dhows are in the direct line of descent from the ancient vessels in which men first sailed the waters of the Near East. To-day they carry dates from Basra, salt for Mombasa and a vast variety of miscellaneous cargo and as long as there are commodities which can be transported more cheaply by sea than by steam, the dhows will have a part to play in modern East African commerce.



Our branches in British East Africa are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial undertakings.

Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department,

54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

**BARCLAYS BANK**  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**





## Trial on Mau Mau Charges Kubai's Editorial Responsibility

AT THE RESUMPTION of the trial in Kapenguria last week of Kenyatta and other Mau Mau, the magistrate, Mr. R. Theobald, said that he had seen the Chief Justice in connection with points raised by Mrs. Somerhaugh, chief counsel for the prosecution, as to whether members of the Bar who had obtained *ad hoc* licences to appear before the court were subject to any disciplinary action, and whether a report on the conduct of the chief counsel for the defence could be made. He had been told that the Chief Justice was not legal adviser to the deputy public prosecutor, and was not expected to answer theoretical questions.

The magistrate ruled that if the Director of African Information Services were called as a witness for the defence, he would be subject to cross-examination. Mr. Theobald said he was not prepared to call the director.

Fred Kubai, one of the accused, denied the allegations of prosecution witnesses that he was associated with Mau Mau. As a responsible official of the Kenya African Union he said that its policy was against Mau Mau.

He was editor of the official organ of the union, but could not accept full responsibility for the accuracy of certain reports which appeared in the paper. Even in a case of a meeting which he had attended he could not say if the report which appeared was correct. He disclaimed responsibility for all that was printed in his journal. The witness denied that he was a member of Mau Mau, had taken part in its management, or had organized strikes.

The magistrate pointed out that though the accused understood very little Kikuyu, the words of the proceedings were being translated into that language. Mr. Theobald said that Kubai knew enough English; he usually spoke Swahili.

Abenieng Onieko, another of the accused, told the court that he hated violence and disapproved of Mau Mau activities, with which the Kenya African Union had never had any sympathy. He blamed the Government for the present situation.

A Christian, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, he still adhered to that denomination. After leaving a post in the Government Meteorological Service, he had started a newspaper in the Luo dialect and had become chairman of the Kenyan branch of the Kenya African Union in 1951, five years after he had joined.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Rhodesian University Foundation Fund now exceeds £230,000.

A cricket team known as the "Nyasaland Leopards" will play matches in Britain this summer.

A fire which destroyed plans, documents, and scientific instruments, may delay work on the new airport near Dar es Salaam.

Most of the water of Bulawayo's Kema Dam escaped last week when a sluice gate jammed. Water may have to be rationed in the city.

The Nairobi *Colonial Times*, now appears twice weekly, in the form of a Gujarati edition on Thursdays and an English edition on Saturdays.

### Royal Commission Assembles

The members of the East African Royal Commission are due to assemble in Nairobi today. They are expected to spend between four and six weeks each in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and to revisit East Africa later in the year.

The annual congress of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science will be held this year in Bulawayo to coincide with the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. Professor R. A. Dart will preside.

An elephant put a railway engine out of action when they collided head-on at Inyantue. The elephant, with severe head injuries, was found and shot three miles from the accident. The engine was extensively damaged.

## Of Commercial Concern

A monthly index of business turnover in Southern Rhodesia is to be compiled by the Central African Statistical Office. Separate indices will be published for food, drink, and tobacco; clothing and footwear; chemists' wares; building materials; engineering supplies; and agricultural machinery.

The basic producer price of maize and white millet in Tanganyika will be increased on April 1 from 30.30s. to 34s. per 200 lb. bag, excluding the bag. Increases in the price of maize meal vary according to district, being four cents of a shilling per kilo in Dar es Salaam. They are already in force.

At last week's auctions in London 5092 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 10.39d. per lb., against 1.98s. packages averaging 2s. 6.31d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized last week was 3s. 10.3d. for 72 packages from Tanganyika.

### Cement Output in Kenya

The Portland Cement Co., Ltd., of Kenya, estimates that annual production at the end of this year will be at the rate of 60,000 tons, and that there will be an increase next year.

The Kenya Government will bear losses of crops held for Government if caused by riot, civil commotion, and other causes normally excluded from cereals insurance.

Although Southern Rhodesian exports in the first 11 months of last year rose by 21% over the 1951 total, imports increased by only 5%.

The Nairobi office of the Kenya Farmers Association has moved from Jackson Road to 1 and 2 Mining Land.

The Mamba Trading Co., Ltd., have moved to 61-62 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

**Ford**

**SALES AND SERVICE**

are available to you throughout

**TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR**



Please address enquiries to

**RIDBOCK MOTORS**

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

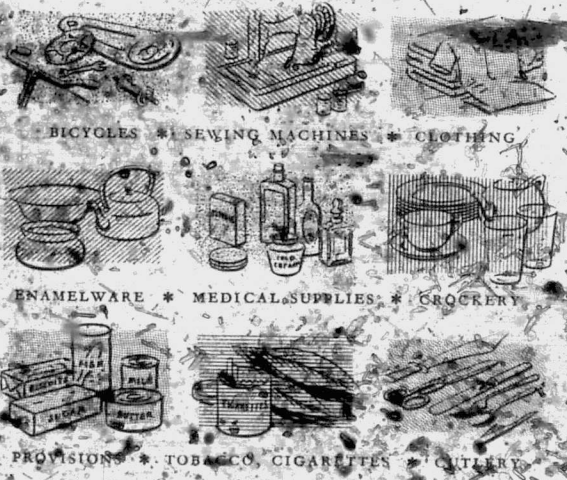
BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

# Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, cutlery, — are made responsibly only through her. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retention of staple commodities. Market Mummies are the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent-retailers of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical variety of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



The Market Mummies of West Africa are a characteristic feature of town and country life. They deal extensively in provisions, textiles, enamelled ware, sugar and tobacco. Provisions they carry from a market stall or a portable display tray by the roadside.



## THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

A MANAGED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: 6712, 7123



Parliament

Questions on Kenya Trials

No Miscarriage of Justice

THE KENYA TRIALS has again been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) if he was aware that the new regulations relating to criminal proceedings in Kenya, which provided for a preliminary hearing of a charge before a magistrate or magistrates, and which directed that a charge must go direct to the High Court for trial, were contrary to the principles and practice of British law, and if he would make a statement on the subject.

(2) What principles of law or justice are applied to the new regulations promulgated in Kenya relating to criminal proceedings by the Attorney-General or other agent of the Crown there in granting or refusing his certificate that a criminal charge must go direct to the High Court without a preliminary hearing before a magistrate;

(3) If he was aware that the new regulations relating to criminal proceedings which had been promulgated in Kenya, designed to reduce delay in executing capital sentences there, prejudiced the right of convicted persons to appeal.

MR. LYTELTON: "I am aware that the procedure permitted by the Kenya Emergency Criminal Trials Regulations, under which a preliminary hearing before a magistrate can be dispensed with by a certificate from the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General or Deputy Public Prosecutor, is a departure from normal practice of British law."

"The hon. and learned member is, however, wrong in thinking that this is contrary to the principle of English law, since it is open to the Attorney-General in England, by virtue of his office, to file a criminal information which would bring an accused into the Queen's Bench without an inquiry prior to committal."

"The intention in making the regulations is to shorten the period between the apprehension and sentence of persons convicted of offences arising out of the present emergency under the fact that the effect of a sentence may be delayed in the case of persons by the Supreme Court who know the same procedure. If a preliminary inquiry is held by a magistrate, then the accused will be supplied with several days before the charges are laid, and with time for the prosecution witnesses and statements of each to be taken."

Right of Appeal Unaffected

"I recognize that the defendant will lose the advantage of cross-examination of witnesses and of adducing evidence in a preliminary hearing, but I am satisfied that no miscarriage of justice will result from the regulations. The law officers of Kenya will obviously not issue a certificate to trial under these regulations unless they are satisfied that there is at least a *prima facie* case against the accused. The regulations reduce the time taken in proceedings, only by shortening the period before the hearing of the case by the Supreme Court. The period between sentence and execution remains the same. The right of appeal is thus not affected. A copy of the regulations has been placed in the Library."

MR. HUGHES: "Does not the Colonial Secretary agree that during the present emergency one of the most essential things in Kenya is to inspire in the Africans an appreciation of British law and justice? Does he not think that making changes of this kind in the middle of the emergency, *ad hoc*, is calculated to inspire the very reverse feelings in the Africans and to make a settlement in Kenya still more difficult?"

MR. LYTELTON: "The hon. and learned gentleman's law is a little rusty. There is nothing contrary to the principles of English law in what has been done. It is contrary to the practice, but Kenya has an emergency which does not exist in this country."

MR. PAGE (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that where a defendant is deprived of the opportunity to see the witnesses and that a tremendous disadvantage and if the statements to be supplied to the accused have to be taken from the"

witnesses, so that they not be taken in the presence of the accused and his advisers? Why does it cause delay?"

MR. LYTELTON: "Delays have been very great. I have nothing to add to the reply I have already given."

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that Africans in Uganda were being seized by slave traders and sold into slavery in Arabia; what information he had to show whether slave trading had increased or decreased since the statement on this matter by Mr. Eden in the House in 1943; and what were the measures in operation against slave trading and slave raiding, particularly as affecting British-administered areas and other areas.

No Evidence of Slave Trading

MR. LYTELTON: "There is no evidence whatever that Africans from Uganda are being seized and sold into slavery. So far as British-administered territories are concerned, slave raiding and trading are illegal and have ceased."

MR. SORENSEN: "Do I take it from the Minister that statements made by his predecessor on this subject, Bench some time ago, indicating that there was a considerable amount of slave raiding and trading, are now incorrect, the slave operations have entirely ceased, since that time and that all witnesses who say that there is slave trading are before incorrect?"

MR. LYTELTON: "I do not stand by the statement that I have made, which refers to happenings to-day. Among my responsibilities cannot be included that of answering for the accuracy of statements made from the Government Front Bench 10 years ago."

SIR H. WILLIAMS (Cons.): "The question contains the allegation that there is slave trading in the British Empire. What penalties are to be imposed upon non-members who make statements which are circulated throughout the world and may cause great disadvantage to the British Empire?"

MR. SPEAKER: "There is no penalty."

MR. SORENSEN: "May I ask of your guidance, Mr. Speaker? If an hon. member really believes the statements he is putting down, is not that sufficient?"

HON. MEMBERS: "No."

MR. SPEAKER: "Hon. gentlemen should take some steps to verify their statements. After that they are satisfied, I see nothing that can be done."

MR. LYTELTON: "I would be glad to help the House if I say that there have been reports in the French Press about slave trading in the British Empire. The object of my statement was to show that those allegations are unfounded."

**Specialists for Design & Construction of Small Ships**

**ALDOUS**  
Successors Ltd.

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA  
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel. Brightlingsea 1. Grams Slipway, Brightlingsea

from



### On Performance

Each will give you the best performance in its class. Fact proved by motorists all over the world. From Africa to here is the motoring for you.



PREFECT

### On Reliability

Recognised everywhere for complete dependability under all conditions. Each has an exceptionally long life of trouble-free motoring ahead.

# the choice is yours...



CONSUL

### On Price

You save in three ways — on initial purchase price (each is the least expensive in its class), on running and maintenance costs, and on service.



ZEPHYR SIX

### Ford Dealer Service

Operates everywhere — and that means everywhere in the world — to give Ford owners the specialised attention their cars deserve, always at lowest prices.

- For further details contact:
  - Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia
  - Uganda C.F. (Uganda)
  - Kampala, Uganda
  - African Lakes Corporation, Mombasa, Kenya
  - Ridgway Motors Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
  - Hughes & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya

# Ford

# Products MADE IN ENGLAND





# ARLINGTON MOTOR CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1918

OFFER AEC double-decker Omnibuses fitted with AEC 7.7 litre C.I. engines, Wilson self-change box, fully floating rear axles. Bodies are 56-seaters in leather and moquette.

These vehicles were only recently withdrawn from London streets, are in excellent condition, and ready for immediate service anywhere.

COMPLETE BUS £295 0. 0.      EX LONDON      CHASSIS ONLY £250 0. 0.

SPARE ENGINES ★ GEAR BOXES ★ REAR AXLES

ARLINGTON MOTOR CO., LTD.  
25 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W.1.

## LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Benguela Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Gresham St. LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents Leopold Walford Shipping, Ltd. 48-50 St. Mark Lane LONDON, E.C.3.

## FREE TECHNICAL ADVICE FOR OUR CUSTOMERS



These books are available from:

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED, P.O. Box 5480, Nairobi

Or our Distributors SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., Nairobi, and all branches





## African Railways and Harbours

### Mr. A. F. Kirby's Review

MR. A. F. KIRBY, Acting Commissioner for Transport, said during the recent meeting of the East Africa Central Executive Committee that £20m. would be spent by the Railways and Harbours this year, and that early projects, comprising 917 different items of work, would involve £42m. for the railways and £7m. for the harbours. The estimated revenue of the two services this year totalled £16.3m., an increase of £1m. on the 1952 figures.

At the end of the war the combined capital account of the Uganda and Tanganyika systems had been £35m. but since then more than £59m. additional loan capital had been authorized, and £17.5m. had been raised by loan in London.

When the last £1m. had been raised £1m. had been reserved for local subscription, but only £200,000 had been taken up in East Africa.

"We cannot afford to repeat these failures of local subscriptions," said Mr. Kirby, "for investors overseas are bound to take notice of lack of local enthusiasm for our own ventures. Secondly, it is in our interest to invest in our own concerns. We should support home enterprise, not rely entirely upon outsiders to provide the means of development."

#### World Bank's Mission

Referring to the recent visit of a mission from the International Bank, he warned the Assembly that if a loan were granted from that source the costs of borrowing would be higher than were obtainable in the London market; moreover, the terms of repayment might be more onerous.

During his speech, Mr. Kirby also said:

"The movement of imports from Mombasa to other destinations has increased from about 75,000 tons a month in 1950 to a present average of 100,000 tons a month. The comparable figure for 1946 was 22,000 tons. So now we are carrying over double the tonnage from Mombasa that we carried in 1946. From Dar es Salaam the monthly uplift has increased from 14,000 tons in 1950 to nearly 10,000 a month."

Good publicity is necessary to promote public confidence. We must be inclined to concentrate upon complaints rather than on achievements. The small or coffee farmer is naturally indignant at a continued shortage of wagons for his particular purpose, and cannot be expected to take the broader view of the total task and achievements of the Railways and Harbours. Publicity of the right sort—I emphasize, the right sort—can be a valuable instrument in promoting public confidence in acquainting the average citizen with facts of achievement which he cannot be expected to find out from official publications.

The Railways and Harbours reputation amongst people overseas who are competent to judge is very high, but sometimes we think we are rated pretty low locally. It is a case of a prophet being without honour in his own country.

There is nothing essentially inferior about a single-track

railway. It is solely a question of practical economics. The single track between here and Mombasa has not yet reached maximum density, and it would be foolishly extravagant to provide a second line of track costing about £12m. when one track will suffice. Sections of single track elsewhere in Africa carry a greater density of traffic than we have between Mombasa and Nairobi, and Canada and America are spanned by single-tracked railways for most of the long distance haulage.

By means of more crossing stations, heavier track, more wagons, and more powerful locomotives, the capacity of the existing single line will be increased quite considerably. When we introduce the new heavy locomotives they alone could increase the capacity of the line between here and Mombasa by at least 40%.

#### Indirect Benefits of Groundnut Scheme

The groundnut scheme has been very much criticized and scorned, but it was a blessing to Tanganyika transport, for without the rolling stock expressly acquired for that scheme the Tanganyika section of the amalgamated railways would now have considerably less capacity to cope with current requirements. The total goods capacity on the Tanganyika Central, in 1945 was 940 wagons, comprising 15,000 tons; there are now 1,565 wagons, of 29,500 tons capacity.

The Acting Commissioner said that the western extension of the railway in Uganda was likely to be completed by the end of next year, and that the extension from Nachingwea to Lumusule Jini in southern Tanganyika should also be finished by the same time. Whereas it was hoped that the three new deep-water berths on Dar es Salaam harbour would be ready by October, 1954, it was too early to feel confident on the point.

Every non-official participant in the subsequent debate spoke in appreciative terms of the work of the Railways and Harbours Administration.

Sir Robert Scott, Administrator of the High Commission, emphasized the need for closer economic coordination between the territories, saying that unhappily there were some people who thought that it was possible to say: "Sup, stand thou still at Namanyani and thou, Moon, upon the Malava River."

Very great heavy industrial development was intended in the neighbourhood of Tororo in Uganda, and it would have far-reaching effects on the economies of Kenya and Tanganyika, perhaps requiring revision of their development plans. There had been no deep discussion between the three territories of those plans. Still less had there been interterritorial discussion of the development plans of commercial organizations. Unless the pattern of progress throughout East Africa could be reasonably harmonious, there could be no knowledge of what would happen in any one territory or the region as a whole.

"We do not really know how labour supplies relate to the total of the development plans proposed. We do not know how the acceleration of food production relates to the pace of industrial and other developments proposed. There is a vast mass of data about which we have inadequate information. Therefore, there is the very fullest justification for a cautious approach to further capital commitments."

The medical officer of health in Mombasa has reported that the people who contract tuberculosis in that town are mainly those who are inadequately fed, who live in dirty, dark, close hovels, and who sleep four, six, seven, 10 in a room because it is cheap that way.

## The Manica Trading Company Limited

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 64-67 Abchurch Lane, Street, London, E.C. 3.

BEIRA: P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY: P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO: P.O. Box 310

GWelo: P.O. Box 447

Mining

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has resigned his appointment as permanent director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. but the active direction will remain in his hands as chairman.

When the Corporation was established in 1917 Sir Ernest, one of its co-founders, became entitled to emigration at the rate of 1% of all liquid distributions and his estate had the right after his death to subscribe at par for a number of shares equivalent to 2% of the issued capital. Twice previously Sir Ernest has voluntarily modified the agreement to the advantage of the business.

Now he has unconditionally waived the valuable subscription rights and has asked that, subject to the consent of the shareholders, his family firm should be given an opportunity to subscribe for 200,000 shares at 70% per share and the directors will recommend this proposal.

Rhodesian Copper for U.S.A.

THE GREEN RHODESIAN COPPER PRODUCERS, by arrangement with the Minerals of Materials, are selling the domestic consumption in the U.S.A. about 8,000 tons of the blister copper which would in any event have been sent to that country in the next year for refining after this country lacks facilities for the treatment of copper with a high sulphur content, and so copper for the U.K. market is shipped to America for refining. The Ministry has the first call on Northern Rhodesia's copper output; but since the supply position in Great Britain has recently eased, some copper has been sold on the Continent. This relaxation in the interest of dollar purchasers therefore represents an extension of the policy, not a change in it.

Rio Tinto

THE RIO TINTO CO., LTD. has acquired exclusive prospecting rights in two areas in Northern Rhodesia, one stretching from a point near Ndok eastward along the border of the Belgian Congo, and the other starting west of Broken Hill and extending to a point immediately south of Lusaka.

Zambesia Exploring Company

PRELIMINARY PROSPECT STATEMENTS for the Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd. and the wholly owned subsidiary, the Investment Trust, Ltd. have been issued by the board of the parent company.

The Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd. after providing £27,981 for taxation, earned a profit of £29,101, compared with £16,609 in the previous year. Last year there was also a charge of £3,574 for tax on dividend provided in previous years. Dividends totaling 16% and bonus of 5% require £68,445 leaving a balance of £5,260 to be carried forward against 1952-2300 profits in 1953.

The Zambesia Investment Co., Ltd. after providing £2,871 for taxation, showed a profit of £37,683 (£4,045) making the carry forward £2,712.

Sir Clive Alexander, chairman of the parent company, has resigned, and Captain Charles Watkinson, M.C. has accepted an invitation to assume the chairmanship. The annual general meeting will be held in March.

Mineral Search of Africa, Ltd.

MR. W. BRUCE senior, representative in Africa of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. and a director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. and Rhokana Corporation Ltd. is chairman of a new company, Mineral Search of Africa, Ltd. registered as a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., which has been granted exclusive prospecting rights for five years in certain areas of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. M. V. Duncan, managing director of the parent company, said that he hoped that teams would start work in a few weeks. The managing director is Mr. Oscar Weiss. The venture will not be confined to copper or one part of Africa. It may involve the application of techniques not previously used.

Two New Copperbelt Disputes

TWO NEW DISPUTES concerning European mine workers have arisen on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. The first concerns the mining companies' decision to transfer certain European artisans from day to shift work, the conditions of transfers suggested by the European Mineworkers' Union are not acceptable to the companies. The second dispute arises from employment of outside contractors, the union contending that the latter employ Africans on duties which if carried out directly by the mines would involve Europeans only.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

Undertakings operated 2  
Number of Consumers 1,904  
Annual consumption 14 million units  
Capital £70,000

1938

Undertakings operated 11  
Number of Consumers 11,093  
Annual consumption 271 million units  
Capital £246,000

1951

Undertakings operated 11  
Number of Consumers 10,711  
Annual consumption 222 million units  
Capital £5,219,339

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 291. Telegrams: "Electric" Branches: Mombasa, Eldoret, Khumula, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 445V.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGANYIKA P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: Tanesco. Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400V/3PH, 3 PH.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 100. Telegrams: Daresco. Branches: Arusha, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbsaya, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 PH.

LONDON OFFICE

66, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 204. Tel. add.: RUOFLAB, LONDON



Company Report

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd.  
Progress Retarded by Taxation

THE 38TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 12th at 11.15 a.m. at the House, Queen's Street, London, E.C.4.

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr. Joseph M. Cavallini, chairman and managing director, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

Profits less losses on trading, rents, etc. were down by £143,000 as compared with the previous period. The profits of Oxo Ltd. fell short of the good results obtained in the year ended August 31, 1951, and the parent company's profits in the Argentine also showed a marked fall as compared with the previous year, when certain exceptional results obtained. Improved results elsewhere, however, particularly those earned by Liebig's (Rhodesia), Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1951 largely offset these declines and reduced the aggregate shortfall to £143,000.

The profit brought in by the accounts of the parent company amounts to £265,000 as compared with £259,000 for the previous year. Taking into account the substantial profits retained by subsidiaries, your directors recommend the maintenance of the final Ordinary dividend at 7s. per £5 unit, tax free. It is also proposed to transfer £30,000 to reserve for contingencies, bringing this reserve to £480,000, and to carry forward £215,000.

Oxo Limited

I have already referred to the decrease in the profits of Oxo Ltd., which was caused to a large extent by increased costs throughout the process of manufacture and distribution of the Oxo Cubes. Since sales remained on such the same level as in the previous year, these higher costs were not recouped by means of an expanded turnover.

It was decided as from September 1 last, following the close of the financial year under review, to increase by 10% the selling price of the Oxo Cubes which since its introduction to the market in 1940, had retailed at 12s. We were no longer trading at a sufficiently profitable margin to maintain our business in a healthy condition. At the price of two for 24s., the Oxo Cube remains an exceptionally good value in terms of money, moreover, the percentage is still only fractional when compared with the prolonged rise in prices of all foodstuffs.

Oxo Ltd. are, at all times, aware of the day when the world will be able to sell through their own channels of distribution in Brazil, Benin, and Borneo, and beef and mutton, manufactured by the parent company in South Africa, and by their subsidiaries in Africa, is still a rare commodity, being bought and distributed by the Ministry of Food.

Tanganyika

From the point of view of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., the most notable feature in the Territory has been the introduction in 1952 of a voluntary culling scheme whereby certain provinces have undertaken to market increased quantities of cattle. In referring to this scheme last year, I pointed out the benefits that would arise both to the cattle producing tribes and to Tanganyika Packers, Ltd. if an orderly flow of cattle could be maintained each year. I hope that the idea has been so favourably received the scheme will be extended and improved to prevent immature stock being offered for sale in place of fully grown marketable carcases.

As a result of the scheme, the factory at Dar es Salaam has been able to operate with adequate supplies

cattle throughout the greater part of the 1952 season and it is hoped that the railway will have been conditioned to fulfil its share of the programme of transporting from the interior of the country to the coastal factories the additional cattle which it is anticipated will now become available.

The Tusha Factory of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd. commenced operations in March 1952 and has been working itself in on a modest scale.

South Rhodesia

The West Nicholson factory is again limited by the shortages in the supply of cattle made available to it, worked smoothly throughout the year producing goods for sale in Central and South Africa through its sales organization, Oxo (South Africa), Ltd.

Our ranches have benefited from the increased cattle prices although I am sorry to say that the birth and survival rates for calves have not yet reached levels which we can rest at all content.

Improvements to watering facilities have proceeded throughout the year and we must hope that beneficial results will soon become apparent.

Our sales in East Africa have hitherto been carried out by a branch of Oxo (South Africa), Ltd., operating from Nairobi. In order to facilitate administration and to make the sales organization in this area to enjoy a more secure footing in keeping with the territory in which it operates we have recently formed a separate company called Oxo (East Africa), Ltd., registered in Nairobi.

By and large the year has had a fairly prosperous year, although trading profits were to some extent affected by the heavy fall in the value of many of the main commodities, which it produces and sells, viz., fats, other animal by-products, and wool.

London

The Oxo Meat Products Ltd. began Meat Production commenced initial operations on a small scale in November 1952, and in the few months that have elapsed all endeavours have been applied towards making up from scratch a completely new and inexperienced labour force and staff.

The completion of buildings and plant has been virtually achieved with the exception of a few small items, and the daily kill is being gradually increased as labour becomes more proficient.

Future Prospects

It is difficult to forecast the country's prospects is impossible, in many phases we will have no control over our affairs and are subjected daily to the frustrations arising from the arbitrary controls. Above all looms the forbidding spectre of the States' chief tax officers—the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the world—whose decisions darken every prospect and condition at the outset of every decision.

As Budget follows Budget and new forms of taxation are piled up on old forms already in existence, more and more effort and thought are expended in trying to cope with the implications and incidence of unworkable tax laws while continuously and remorselessly the financial means of constructive progress are being drained away. Taxes, of course, must continue to be levied, but for the well-being of mankind and the orderly development of humanity two principles have to be re-established. First, that taxes must be reasonable, and secondly, that they must be simplified. Without the former industrial progress is doomed; without the latter a vast resource of creative thought and energy is wasted on indecision and in interminable wrangle and argument with the tax authorities. In very few countries of the world does either of these two principles apply to-day.

THE  
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**

15, SWINER'S HOUSE,  
11, ST. SWINER'S LANE,  
LONDON

BRANCHES AT

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Buloba, Mikindani, Mtwara, Lindi.

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise,  
including Building Materials,  
Furniture, Gunnies, Piece  
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient  
service at East African Ports

**EAST AFRICA**

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions  
apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone: Victoria 5761/273  
Telegrams: Eastafr, Lond. Cable: Eastafr, Lond.



RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE East African Railway system, which to-day  
operates over 3,000 miles of metre gauge  
railway, dates only from the last years of the  
Victorian Age. During its relatively short exist-  
ence, however, it has played a vital part in the  
development of the East African territories.

When the first section of the railway—from

Mombasa to Lake Victoria—was be-  
ing constructed just over 50 years  
ago, the total traffic expected was  
50,000 tons per year. To-day, the  
railways of East Africa are carrying  
over 4 million tons of freight per  
year (more than double the tonnage  
carried in 1939) and over 61 million  
passengers per year (more than three  
times as many as in 1939).

Continuous new developments  
are in hand to keep in step with the  
rapid expansion of the East African  
territories. In Uganda, a railway  
is being extended towards Lake  
Edward, more than 1,000 miles from  
the coast. In Tanganyika, the rail-  
way which was built to serve the new  
port of Mtwara and its hinterland is  
being extended to open up a large part of the  
Southern Province.

In fulfilment of its responsibilities as a vital service for  
the development of East Africa, the Railways and  
Harbours Administration has in hand a vast  
programme for increasing its facilities, including large  
orders for new locomotives and rolling stock. It  
is continually expanding its services to meet the  
growing transport needs of the territories.

**EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS**



THE NAME

# ALLIANCE

INSURANCE CO. LTD



# IN UGANDA

MEANS

THE FINEST SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF INSURANCE:

- FIRE - INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFITS,
- HOUSEOWNERS' AND HOUSEHOLDERS'
- COMPREHENSIVE PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR
- BURGLARY, PUBLIC LIABILITY, MARINE

AND

## THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX 13 (Tel: 2407)  
MBALE: P.O. BOX 10 (Tel: 2155)

INNA: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 355)

Agents:

THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD, 13 ROOD LANE, LONDON, E.C.3  
TELEPHONE 01-245 61

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

May, 1953

Published weekly, 30s. yearly post free

(New Series)

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



## Zanzibar

THE STATELY Arabian dhow, which has remained unchanged in design for centuries, was first used to carry the forest to Zanzibar.

The Arabs who built these picturesque craft are a sturdy and hardy race, a nation in every sense of the word.

Zanzibar, with its long and stormy history, was the place where Smith, Mackenzie & Co. first set up in business seventy-five years ago. Since then their activities have spread all over East Africa, and the accumulated experience of these long years of trading is at your disposal today.



Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**  
**General Managers of African Wharves Co. Ltd. and**  
**African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa**  
 Insurance - Air Travel - Chemicals - Builders' Materials  
 Wines, Spirits & Provisions

Local Correspondence:  
**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., 10, LEAFLYME ST., F. S. 10, (Avenue 4680)**



**Smith  
& Mackenzie**  
 CO. LTD.

Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Jinja, Zomba, Lusaka, Beira, Lourenço Marques, Freetown, Lagos, Accra, Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Federation - Now or Never



# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

## Employing Fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

*Between*

Excellent Passenger  
Accommodation

Ports  
Carried

RANGOON  
CHITAGONG  
CHALNA  
CALCUTTA  
KUTRAS  
COLOMBO  
SOUTH & EAST  
AFRICAN PORTS



Passages may be  
booked through  
any travel agency.

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to:  
**ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.**  
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland  
(with connections at Dona Ana for Fete)*

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars  
leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-  
bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and  
Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays  
and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with  
Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tickets from Beira to  
Nyasaland are available for three months for the  
price of the single fare, for passengers arriving  
by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of  
South Africa.

Trains from Kimberley and Blantyre for Chipoka  
harbour connect with m.v. "Ijala II" for all the  
Nyasaland Ports to Mwaya (for Mbuya), Tengenika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Lilongwe  
120/139, Fitzbury Pavement, E.C.2  
London Office: City Wall House

## NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information  
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET  
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORRHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"  
Telephone: WHITNEY 2040. Cables: "NORRHODCO LONDON"

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR

to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA  
Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ONE Year, and until countermanded  
BY RETURNED EDITION (70/- per annum)

NAME (Block Capitals) ADDRESS (Block Capitals)  
CITY (Block Capitals) COUNTRY (Block Capitals) (if necessary)

Name and Rank (Block Capitals) (if necessary)

Full Postal Address (Block Capitals) (if necessary)

Signature

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS - THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

# LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED LONDON

## IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices  
General Produce

## EXPORTS

Hardware

# LESLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICA LTD.

## MOBASA

### BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,  
Zanzibar, Tanga,  
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS : EXPORTERS : SHIPPING AND  
GENERAL AGENTS : CLEARING : FORWARDING  
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:  
PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

# BOYILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

## Head Office

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

## Branches

KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY  
KERICHO  
MOMBASA  
KAMPALA  
ARUSHA  
TANGA

## MANAGING AGENTS

Managing and Visiting Agency  
Accountants, Secretaries and Marketing Services to the  
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

## Associated Companies

J. V. MILLIGAN & CO. LTD.  
Merchants and Export Agents  
NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

## J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding  
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO

## London Correspondents:

TREATT, BOYILL & CO., LTD.  
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3  
Tel.: Mansion House 7471

# LYKES LINES

REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE  
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN  
PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND  
VICE VERSA

|                          | Loading<br>East Africa | Loading<br>East Africa |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| William Lykes            | late Feb/early Mar     |                        |
| S.S. Stella Lykes        | early March            | mid March              |
| S.S. Dar es Salaam Lykes | late Mar/early Apr     |                        |
| S.S. Victoria Lykes      | late Mar/early Apr     | mid/late Apr           |
| S.S. Louise Lykes        | early/ mid Apr         | mid/late Apr           |
| S.S. Stella Lykes        | late Apr/early May     | mid/late Apr           |
| S.S. Leslie Lykes        | early May              |                        |
| S.S. Dixie Lykes         | late May               | early/ mid June        |

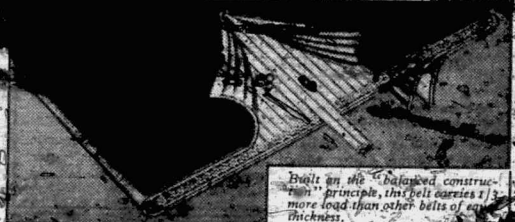
If resident in port of origin, these  
dates apply to local agents.

For further particulars apply  
LYKES LINES AGENCY INC., DUBAI,  
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.  
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR

THE FRANK BOATING CO. LTD.,  
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

# Continuously wound for Strength and Flexibility



Built on the "balanced construction" principle, this belt carries 1 1/3 more load than other belts of equal thickness.

## Endless Cord Belts by Goodyear Carry 33 1/3% More Load

Unusual strength and flexibility is the feature of the Goodyear Endless Cord Belt. The load is carried by central ply of continuous cord construction eliminating joints and balancing. Goodyear guarantees perfect performance. This belt is accepted for long-lasting.

Their Transitection Belting Goodyear. This belting is outstanding for small pulleys, high speed drives. It is the only belt that will stand shock loads or have elastic fastener Goodyear Belts.

Built to stand sudden jolting loads and shock centre drive sheaves, Goodyear Belts keep plant costs

Write for full details to:

WIGGESSWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.  
P.O. Box 116, Dar Es Salaam. P.O. Box 180, Tanga  
London Correspondents:  
Messrs. Wiggessworth & Co. Ltd.,  
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3



# ROBIN LINE

East African Service — Cargo and Passenger

**OUTWARD SAILINGS**

**ROBIN KETTERING** — Mar. 7 Mar. 11 Mar. 16  
 Will accept cargo for VAEVA BAY  
 CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,  
 DURBAN, EAST LONDON, MARQUES,  
 LOURENCO, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,  
 DAR-ES-SALAAM.

**ROBIN TRENT** — Mar. 7 Mar. 19 Mar. 21 Mar. 25  
 Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN,  
 PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,  
 DURBAN, LOURENCO, MARQUES,  
 PORT ELIZABETH, TAMATAVE,  
 ZANZIBAR.

**ROBIN WENTLEY** — Mar. 16 Mar. 20 Mar. 28 Apr. 4  
 Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN,  
 PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,  
 DURBAN, LOURENCO, MARQUES,  
 BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,  
 DAR-ES-SALAAM.

## NEW YORK

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for  
 ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject Inducement).

**HOMEWARD SAILINGS**

**ROBIN SHERWOOD** — Mid Mar

**ROBIN KIRK** — Mid/Late Mar

**ROBIN TUXFORD** — Late Mar

**ROBIN GARDNER** — Late Mar/Mid Apl / Mid/Late Apl

**ROBIN TRENT** — Late Apl

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED**  
 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London  
 E.C.2  
 Telephone 4000  
 Cable "COTTSCO" Nonpareil, London

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED**  
 Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East  
 London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

**W.M. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED**  
 Durban

**MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED**  
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

**KARIMJEE, JHANSI & CO. LIMITED**  
 Zanzibar, Tanga, Ndidi, Mbandani

**GEORGE A. AGNEW & SONS DUBOIS & CIE**  
 Madagascar, Tananarive

Other Madagascar Agents  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
 30, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.**

30, CORTLAND STREET  
 NEW YORK 7

Overseas Importers  
 May we act for you here?  
 Manufacturers,  
 Old established or not,  
 Do you want new outlets?  
**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**  
 1, BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND  
**BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS**

Free convertibility of Currency and Yards would cut costs and help international understanding leading to world Peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter. They are anxious to further enjoyment of all States, East or West, of the benefits of a world of peace, of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

**SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO**

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE, EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS and MAURITIUS.

KELLER, BRYANT and Co.  
 22, Billiter, Building  
 London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa  
**THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO., LTD.**

Ask for—  
**MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS**  
 The East African Standard Hook



**MUSTAD**  
 Brand  
**FISH HOOKS**  
 Manufactured by  
**D. MUSTAD & SON**  
 Established 1862  
 OSLO, NORWAY

**CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE**  
 (C. THORSTAD, SANDEFJORD, NORWAY)

SAILING ABOUT THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH FROM MOMBASA AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN PORTS VIA SOUTH AFRICA DIRECT TO ST. JOHN, N.B. TRANSIT TIME ABOUT 30 DAYS

AGENTS  
 MOMBASA — CAPETOWN —  
 Holland Afrika Line Agency, 100, Waterlooplein, Johannesburg  
 TANGA & DAR-ES-SALAAM: LONDON: The Overseas Steamers Ltd., Co., Stanley & John Thompson, Ltd.



**HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA**

It is little more than 50 years since the old harbour of Kilindini, the place of deep waters, was the only port serving Kenya and Uganda. It handled 24 million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 91.5 per cent per lineal foot of quay as compared

with 1939. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

In Tanga, the principal port of Dar es Salaam, the haven of peace, which also serves the eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 17,000 tons of imports and exports in 1951, almost four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga, also a lighters port, serves the sisal growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 235,000 tons of cargo was handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

**EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS**

**CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES**

JOINT



SERVICE

**EAST AFRICA**

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to

PORT SAID, PORT SUWAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MWARA

\*Direct or by transhipment

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
**THE OWNERS**

or

**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.,  
MOMBASA.**

Local Agents  
**STAYVELL TAYLOR & CO.  
LIVERPOOL 2**

London Agents  
**TIMPERKEYS, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C.**



# Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid  
bonus of 2 1/2% for all  
members to members



STRENGTH

## THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

Branches at:  
Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoe's Bridge, Lugari, Moshi

# Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa  
by East African Airways' 72 seater Dakota DC3's.  
Through a close network of services you can fly  
anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African  
Airways Corporation offer special holiday and busi-  
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate  
is offered by their postal services to Durban.

For full details  
of services  
write to your  
local agent or  
Agent of Airline  
Office.

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

### EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Sadler House, Box 5110  
Nairobi, Kenya

